Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 26. VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1897. No. 50.

Now is the Time.

It is less than eight weeks to Xmas, and if you have any old gold or silver around that you want made into nice, new Xmas Goods. Bring it in now while we have time to do our best work. Or bring it in and we will allow you full value for it eicher in cash or trade, and you can then pick out some of the many things wanted for Xmas and have them put away until required. Or if you have no old Jewelry to dispose of come in and see our exceptionally large and well assorted stock of goods and pick out some Presents while we have time to show you what we have. You will find it much more satisfactory to have this done and not wait until the last week.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.
The Jewellers,
47 Government Street.

A Child Can

Purchase with just as much confidence as an Expert at this Store. One and all know our past reputation—Always lowest prices and never any deterioration in the quality of our goods.

New Eider Flannels, single or double fold.
New Astrachans, 45 inch, black cream, crimson and dark colors.
New Curls and Boucles for ladies' and children's cloaks.
Mantlings in all the prevailing colors and finishes.
Golf Cape-Cloth, Real Irish Friezes, and a host of other pretty new Tweeds for Winter Wrap purposes now showing at

The Westside.
J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Are You Alive

To the fact that Victoria MUST come to the front? Help to advertise; use envelopes with a map printed on its back, and write your friends about Klondike. First buy some of our offerings.

Fleishman's Compressed Yeast, all the same home made.

Raisins, 3 lbs. for . . . 25c.
Cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. 25c.
Peel . . . . 20c.
New Figs at . . . . . . 15c.

Morgan's Fresh Frozen Oysters. Always Reliable.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

T. N. Hibben & Co.

ARE OFFERING THE FOLLOWING WORKS BY STANDARD AUTHORS AT VERY LOW PRICES:

Cooper, 5-volume set...	$1.75
Edna Lyal, 6-volume set..	2.00
Washington Irving, 6-volume set ...	4.00
George Eliot, 8-volume set	5.00
Alexander Dumas, 8-volume set ...	5.00
Bulwer Lytton, 13-volume set	6.00
Thackeray, 10-volume set	6.00
Charles Dickens, 14-volume set	8.50

GOLF, GOLF—Just received, a large supply of Silvertown Golf Balls and Forgan Clubs at J. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government street.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 149. A. C. Howe jel6-3m

GOLF BALLS AND BOXING GLOVES. A new stock just received by Henry Short & Sons, Gunmakers, 72 Douglas St.

Coal & Wood. BAKER & COLSTON (LATE G. GAWLEY & CO.) Wharf and office, Belleville St., James Bay.
Double Screened Alexandra Coal. . . $5.00 ton.
Do. Sack or Lump, Wellington 6.00 ton.
First Quality Dry Cordwood. . . . . 3.25 cord
Full weight and measure guaranteed. All orders executed day received. Telephone in name, Gawley & Co., No. 407.

SECOND HAND GUNS bought and sold. Ammunition always on hand at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson street. jal5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANY PERSON wishing to send the Victoria-Klondike map and folder to their friends will please furnish a list of the names and addresses to F. Elworthy, Board of Trade Building, and they will be mailed free. nov2-tf

PRACTICAL CARPENTER wants work. Apply G., Times office. nov3-3t

CUT FLOWERS, from magnificent Chrysanthemums, Roses, Violets and other plants; Bulbs of all kinds; brilliant and glorious Coleus in great variety; on view or for sale; and wreaths, etc., made to order at Invertavish Nursery, Park Road. Telephone 578.

GIRL WANTED—Apply 59½ Superior St., James Bay. nov3-2t

ISLAND GROWN POTATOES CHEAP.—Vancouver Produce Soc., Ltd., City Market (inside). Free delivery.

EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS BUYS A DOLLAR tin of Mellor's Carriage Paint, ready mixed. Requires no varnishing. Paint your buggy while its cheap. Mellor, 76-78 Fort street.

F. J. RAAB, SPIRITUALIST, clairvoyant and trance medium, brings messages from the spirit world by writing. 31 View street. nov3

LINSEED OIL 60c. per gallon in 4 gal. tins, guaranteed strictly pure oil. Window glass, sashes and doors selling cheap at Mellor's, 76-78 Fort street.

APPLES, PEARS, ETC. CITRONS for preserves: Onions, Cabbages, Carrots by the sack or ton. Vancouver Produce Co., Ltd., City Market (inside).

$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Goepel & Co, 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 83.

MELLOR'S MIXED PAINTS—Absolutely pure and full Imperial measure guaranteed, $1.50 per gallon. Mellor's Floor Paints same price. J. W. Mellor, 76-78 Fort street.

PURE WHITE LEAD $6 per 100 lbs. No. 1 Elephant at $5.50 per 100 lbs. Dry colors in oil, varnishes and brushes at lowest prices. J. W. Mellor, 76-78 Fort street.

AUCTION

Under instructions I will sell without reserve at Salerooms, Douglas St.,

Friday, November 5th, at 2 o'clock Sharp

VALUABLE

Furniture and Effects

Rattan Chairs, Music Stand, Hall Chair (inlaid with mother of pearl), Upholstered Arm Chairs, Bed Lounge, Oak Chairs, Dining Table, Combination Table, Centre Table, Iron Crib and Hair Mattress, Hanging and Table Lamps, Valuable Flower Pots, Glassware, Chinaware, Crockery, Bed Sets, Mattresses, Linoleum, Carpets, Rugs, Grand Duchess Range, Heating Stoves, Agateware. CARPENTERS', BLACKSMITHS', and COOPERS' TOOLS, HARNESS, Etc.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, F.R.G.S.

WILL GIVE A

LECTURE

—ON—

"THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE KLONDYKE"

—ON—

Friday Evening at 8 o'clock

INSTITUTE HALL, VICTORIA

Admission, 50 cents. Chair will be taken by the Hon. Minister of Mines.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Separate tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on Monday, the 7th November, 1897, for the purchase of the fee simple of Subdivision Lot 5, in Block W, according to the map of that part of the Work Estate surveyed by W. D. Patterson, and being part of Section IV on the official map of Victoria district, together with the house or message thereon erected, otherwise known as No. 85 Henry street, Rock Bay. And for the purchase of Lot 19 of a certain subdivision of acre lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of section 32, Esquimalt District, as per registered plan No. 296. The said property is situated on the east side of Herewood street, Victoria West. The above properties will be sold under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which may be inspected at the office of the undersigned. Terms of sale—Two and a half (2½) per cent. of the price tendered to accompany the tender; seven and a half (7½) per cent. to be paid on or before the 17th November, 1897, and the balance to be paid by thirty-five (35) quarterly instalments with interest at six (6) per cent. per annum on deferred payments. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further particulars, terms and conditions apply to BEN. WILLIAMS, 46 Fort St., P. O. Drawer 66. Victoria, B. C., October 28, 1897. oct28-9t

—Ladies, when making your preparations for the ball don't forget to call and inspect our new stock. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

High Life Cigarettes

Are in Quality and Price Without Exception the Very Best Made.

AT H. L. SALMON'S.

GOVERNMENT POLICY

Hon. Mr. Sifton Intimates What the Government Will Do for the Yukon.

Strongly in Favor of an All Canadian Route to the Gold Mines.

The One Hundred Pounds Exemption Was Only a Temporary Arrangement, He Says.

In response to the invitation of the Board of Trade, Victoria business men this morning crowded the board rooms, when an address was presented to Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior. After a few introductory remarks, President Kirk, who occupied the chair, read the following address:

To the Honorable Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior:

Dear Sir:—We, the members of the British Columbia Board of Trade, desire to avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by your visit to this city, the capital of the most western province of the Dominion, to extend to you a hearty and cordial welcome.

It is gratifying to know that your government is alive to the importance of the immense trade which will result from the recent discovery of gold in the Northwest Territories of Canada. It is to these matters which we would first refer briefly.

Duties.

You are doubtless aware that the outfitting trade is at present principally in the hands of the Puget Sound and Pacific Coast merchants in the United States. The merchants of British Columbia have made most strenuous efforts to divert it into Canadian channels, but for various reasons, not least being the gross misrepresentations in the United States press, this has not been effected to any appreciable extent. It was expected that the collection of the usual custom duties would have a good effect towards the end sought, but the temporary allowance duty free of 100 lbs. of provisions in addition to blankets, wearing apparel and cooking utensils in use has resulted prejudicially to Canadian interests. It is therefore considered of primary importance that these allowances be discontinued as soon as possible and that an authoritative and explicit declaration be made accordingly. In any event it is hardly to be expected that this course will fully meet the case and other expediencies are therefore suggested.

Stickeen Route.

The value of an all-Canadian route to the Klondike gold fields is beyond all doubt, and it is believed that the most practical one is via the Stickeen river and Teslin lake. There will be no difficulty in getting to Glenora and Telegraph creek by steamers during the summer months, but over the portage between the river and Teslin lake a light railway is required. We would be encouraged by your assurance that any reasonable assistance asked for in its construction will meet with your support. With such a railway, and the steamer connections which would be provided on Teslin lake and rivers to the Klondike, the principal passenger and light freight traffic would doubtless be secured.

Mail Posts.

We would ask the Dominion government to consider the establishment of mail posts along this route.

Miners' Licenses.

In the province of British Columbia it is compulsory that every miner take out a license. It is strongly urged that a similar law be enforced in the Northwest Territories. Such license should be issued upon personal application only in British Columbia cities or other places along the southern boundary of Canada, where miners en route to the gold fields would be likely to pass. If miners knew that a license was necessary, many would get them before going north and considerable outfitting might be secured in this way. This matter we strongly commend to your favorable consideration.

Gold Escort.

The establishment of a gold escort via an all-Canadian route would be beneficial to the Dominion and would materially assist in the retention of the precious metals within Canada.

Purchase of Gold.

This board is informed that there is a demand at the gold fields for banks, which will doubtless be established in due course. In the meantime much inconvenience is experienced, and it is suggested that the Dominion government agents be authorized to accept gold dust in exchange for drafts payable at other points in Canada.

Mint.

The establishment of a mint is another matter which we hope the government will take into consideration. This will necessitate the establishment of a precious metal purchasing agency in this province, and there is no doubt much gold dust would be offered which at present is forced into the United States in consequence of there being no official assayers in Western Canada.

Royalties, Alternate Claims and Aliens.

With regard to the royalties which are to be levied on the gold output of the Yukon, this board assumes that it is only a temporary expedient. It is hoped that the Dominion government will soon repeal that measure and also the retention for sale of every alternate claim, substituting therefor the regulation that only British subjects be allowed to become owners of claims.

Alaska Boundary.

Before concluding this reference to Canadian Yukon matters, we would ask you to urge upon the Federal government the importance of promptly getting the Alaska boundary dispute settled. It is believed that owing to this Canadians are being wrongfully charged duties at the head of Lynn canal.

Railway Construction.

In view of the very rapid development of British Columbia, it is important that the Dominion government grant liberal aid towards railway construction. The eyes of tens of thousands are now turned upon the wonderfully rich gold belt which extends from the south boundary of this province to the far north. Such an opportunity for securing and retaining a great increase of population never before presented itself.

Comox Mail.

Almost a year ago tenders were called for a semi-weekly mail service to Comox. This board would urge that such be inaugmented without delay, as much inconvenience is experienced at present on account of the delivery of mails only once a week.

Insolvency.

We hope at the ensuing session of parliament that the government may see its way to introduce and pass an Insolvency Act suitable to the requirements of the trade of this great Dominion.

Indian Reserve.

We have been assured on various occasions that the transfer of the Songhees Indian reservation lands would be speedily arranged. Any information as to the state of these negotiations will be most opportune.

Aids to Navigation.

When your colleagues visited Victoria last year this board presented a long list of additional and necessary aids to navigation on these coasts. Some of them are being provided for, but a very important one and one especially brought to notice, namely, the light on Fiddle reef, is not receiving attention. We would ask you, therefore, to remind the proper department of this unfulfilled work.

Harbor Improvements.

This board takes pleasure in pointing to a large and important increase of shipping in British Columbia, particulars of which will be found in its annual report just issued, page 66. This warrants us in requesting that a liberal consideration be given in the matter of appropriations for much needed harbor improvements, etc.

Weather Reports.

The shipping interests of British Columbia should certainly receive greater attention than heretofore, and we would urge the importance of furnishing regular forecasts of the weather, such as are provided on the Atlantic coast and on the Pacific coast south of this province.

Telegraph Extension.

We are informed that more accurate weather forecasts could be made if there was telegraph communication with the north end of Vancouver Island. In view of the largely increased commercial interests, especially salmon canning and the large business which will result from the Klondike gold discoveries, it is asked that the Dominion government undertake the continuing of the telegraph from Union to the north end of Vancouver Island.

Expansion of Canadian Trade.

With the expiry of Great Britain's treaties with Germany and Belgium, the Dominion government will be free to negotiate for improved facilities with those countries, and this board earnestly trusts that the fullest advantage will be given by the government of the Dominion of the opportunities afforded for opening out an important and extensive interchange of trade. The products of this province alone can be largely extended, if practical effect be given in the direction indicated.

Hon. Mr. Sifton, in reply, expressed his gratification at being able to meet so many of Victoria's business men, who he was pleased to find had put their views in a clear and intelligible form, enabling them to more easily grasp them and lay them before his colleagues. In the cabinet he represented the largest constituency in Canada, being expected to give advice on all matters relating to the country west of Lake Superior. It was the duty of the members of the government to acquaint themselves with the requirements of the country. He was fairly well acquainted with Manitoba and the Northwest, but was not so well posted as to British Columbia. This he did know, however, that few people had any conception of the immense wealth of the province. He did not say this to please those present, or because it was the proper thing to say in British Columbia, but because he knew it. The railway schemes which had in view the opening up of the mining regions, such as the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, now under construction, had received his support because he realized how rich the country was. Mr. Sifton claimed the sympathy of British Columbians in dealing with the Yukon, the rush having come so suddenly. They knew that it was rich, but thought that development would be slow and that they could organize the country at leisure. When the rush started it was too late to provide transportation facilities, in fact, a rush had to be made to get in supplies for the government officials. Men had been sent to all parts of the country to govern it. So that this could be effectively done he had gone north. At the same time he had examined the routes. With the exception of the all-water route via St. Michaels, there were but three routes into the country, viz., that by the Chilcat Pass, taking the Dyea or Dalton trails; the White or Chilcoot Pass route, and the route by the Stickeen river and Teslin Lake. The government had sent men over all these passes, and had already received reports regarding the Chilcat and Chilcoot Passes. Mr. Jennings had examined the Stickeen route and when he reported the government would have exact information as to what a railway would cost and the difficulties to be overcome, as well as full

(Continued on Page 8.)

SUCCEEDS DEWDNEY

Stated That Senator McInnes Will Be Appointed to the Position of Lieut.-Governor.

William Templeman To Be Called to the Senate—Happenings at the Federal Capital.

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—It is understood that the Dominion government has decided to appoint Senator McInnes Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and to call William Templeman, of Victoria, to the Senate. The premier is doing all he can to strengthen the Liberals in the Senate, as already announced in the press. There is still one vacancy in Quebec and another will be in Ontario in a few days, and two strong men will be selected to take their places.

Early this morning the coroner's jury in the Stittsville railway accident rendered a verdict of manslaughter against Engineer McCuaig and Conductor Hawse, of the special freight train, for not leaving a flagman to protect their train at Stittsville.

Some apprehension has been expressed here that D'Arcy Thompson, the expert sent out by the foreign office, has complicated the sealing situation by his presence in Washington during the conference between the United States, Japan and Russia. Advices from Washington are not very specific, but sufficient is known to show that Mr. Thompson has been led to commit himself.

The last two shipments of fruit arrived in London and Glasgow in good condition, but dealers advise against shipping grapes from Canada.

The Atlantic mail business was settled to-day. The Beaver line gets the contract for £500 for each weekly trip from Liverpool to St. John, calling at Halifax coming and going. The amount is the same as the Allans have been receiving. The only possibility of a hitch being likely to arise is that the Canadian Pacific, which is working with the Beaver line, objects to Halifax as a port of call.

There is talk of establishing naval reserves of marine corps at several points in Ontario. Kingston is agitating for a corps of this kind, and there is talk of Guelph taking similar steps to be even with the American corps on the lakes.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Reply of the Globe to a Statement Regarding the Settlement.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—The Globe says editorially: "There is a belated air in the article in the Belleville Intelligencer solemnly warning us all that the Manitoba school question is not settled. The Intelligencer does not believe the report that the pope has assented to a settlement. The question which the pope would have to decide is whether or not it is advisable for Roman Catholics to keep up the agitation against the settlement, and not whether the settlement should stand or fall. As it is there does not seem to be much agitation or much discussion as to how the new arrangement is working. The Intelligencer finds another evidence that the question is alive in the report that Alphonse Desjardins has been summoned to Rome. Desjardins was one of the three commissioners sent by Sir Charles Tupper to Winnipeg to endeavor to bring about a settlement, his colleagues being Sir Donald Smith and Hon. Mr. Dickey. Desjardins no longer occupies any official position, but he is an estimable gentleman, and if the pope has a desire to interview him on Canadian affairs, nobody has a right to complain. The Intelligencer further says the whole question is revived by a recent return issued by the Dominion government. This return can hardly be described as a revival, inasmuch as it relates to events which happened on November 16th and January 17th. About that time there were several meetings of Roman Catholics in Manitoba, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the school settlement. Without discussing the question of how far these matters reflected the feelings of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, it may be freely admitted that it is a matter for regret that the settlement was objectionable to any citizens of Manitoba, but the question of religious instruction in schools which are mainly intended for secular instruction is not a question that is easily settled to the satisfaction of everybody."

CHEAP ELECTRIC POWER.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—The mayor has received a letter from Alderman Hallam on behalf of a company of responsible business men, offering to supply electric power to the city at the rate of a quarter of a cent per electric horse power per hour. The supposed company is the Cataract Power Company, and that power would be generated at Hamilton and wired to Toronto for lighting purposes. The cost would be about half that paid at present.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF TECK.

Windsor, England, Nov. 3.—The funeral services over the remains of the Duchess of Teck, Princess Mary of Cambridge, cousin of Queen Victoria, who died at White Lodge, Richmond, October 27th, took place to-day in St. George's chapel, Windsor Castle.

AMERICAN.

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—Prince Kiaulani of Hawaii sailed for Honolulu by the steamer Australia to-day.

CROKER STILL BOSS

Wan Wyck, Tammany's Candidate, Elected By Large Majority for Mayor of New York.

Republicans Meet With Crushing Defeat—Henry George the Second Not in It

New York, Nov. 2.—Tammany's victory is the municipal election in Greater New York is a sweeping one. The only question remaining to be settled at 11 o'clock is one of the plurality by which the entire ticket, headed by Robert A. Van Wyck, has carried the gigantic municipliaty. It can scarcely be less than 60,000, and may be larger than that. Van Wyck has polled a vote which falls possibly 40,000 under the combined votes of General Tracy, Republican, and Seth Low, Citizens' Union.

The last named was successful to the extent of polling an aggregate vote in excess of the 140,000 pledged by the signers of the petition upon which he became the candidate of an independent movement, and which at the outset offered to join hands with the Republican party organization in a concerted effort to exclude Tammany from power in the greater city to come into being on January 1st, 1898. The offer was declined on the ground that in any such movement the Republican organization would participate only coincidentally with the other party to the compact; and the Citizens' Union, on the other hand, refused to recall its nomination of Mr. Low in order that the selection of a candidate might be carried out conjointly with the Republican organization.

The total number of votes cast to-day was nearly half a million. The indications are that Van Wyck received 210,000, Low, 145,000, Tracy 100,000 and George 15,000. The aggregate is swelled by 4,000 cast for Independent Democrat Sanitel, Socialist, and Wardwell, Prohibitionist.

On the city ticket with Judge Van Wyck, Bird S. Coler is elected comptroller and Randolph Guggenheimer president of the municipal council. Charles E. Fairchild, who was secretary of the treasury during Cleveland's first presidential term, and whom the Citizens' Union put up for comptroller, did not hold the pace with Mr. Low. Ashbell P. Fitch, originally a Republican, and afterwards a Democrat member of congress from a Tammany district of this city, was the Republican nominee for comptroller. He is defeated by about the same vote as the head of the ticket. He was nominated with General Tracy in recognition of services he rendered in the presidential campaign of last year, fighting as a gold standard Democrat against the Democrats who had accepted the 16 to 1 platform of the Chicago convention.

The vote for Van Wyck in New York county is approximately the same as was cast for Bryan in 1896, which was 135,624. General Tracy (Rep.) polls approximately 50,000 against the McKinley vote of 156,359 in New York county, while Low (Citizens' Union) polled approximately 77,000 and George (Jefferson Democrat) 13,000. In King's county, which includes the 30 districts of Brooklyn, the Bryan vote was 76,682, while Van Wyck's will be almost the same, against McKinley's vote of 109,135. General Tracy polls approximately 35,000, while Low's vote is approximately 65,000. In these two counties the straight Republican vote shows a falling off of nearly 175,000, while the Tammany vote equals, if it does not slightly exceed, that cast for Bryan.

The headquarters of Robert A. Van Wyck at the Bartholdi hotel was the scene of great joy as the returns began to come in indicating a sweeping Tammany victory. A score or more were in the rooms where the returns were being received and cheered continuously. Mayor-elect Van Wyck did not appear at the headquarters at any time during the night.

Chairman Quagg, of the Republican city and county committee, was very glum, and left the headquarters at 8:40 o'clock. He refused to make a formal statement and was very loth to discuss the situation. At the headquarters there were very few Republicans present, and they left the place shortly after Mr. Quagg. The Republicans kept up their appearance of confidence until the early returns showed the gains for Van Wyck. It is impossible to describe the gloom at the Republican headquarters. If anything the gloom was more apparent than at the George headquarters.

The polling came within about 50,000 of the entire registry, which, considering the weather conditions under which the election proceeded, was all that could be expected. The day was wet and muddy to a degree.

There was a general suspension of business, and nearly everybody who was qualified had the opportunity of voting. It was only in the outlying sections that the exercise of the right of the franchise was attended with any inconvenience, and in New York the whole city was alive to the occasion.

Bulletin boards, search lights and readers on the stages of scores of the theatres, told the story of the election. Those jubilating had recourse to the discordant fish horn to express their joy, while the saloons, closed during the hours while the voting was in progress, did business on a scale that promised to compensate for the period of enforced thirst. The streets of both New York and Brooklyn were crowded, noisy and brilliantly illuminated. The enthusiasm in the vicinity of Tammany Hall was particularly great.

The Tammany Rejoicings.

New York, Nov. 2.—Richard Croker arrived at Tammany Hall shortly after 10 o'clock. He went up to the main hall and was escorted to the platform. His appearance was the signal for a perfect whirlwind of applause. He stood for several moments, hat in hand, and bowed his acknowledgements again and again. He also made a brief speech, but his words were inaudible at a distance of ten feet so terrific was the uproar. He left the hall soon after. In the street he got another rousing reception. The police had to clear a way for him to get out of the crowd.

Later Mr. Croker made the following statement: "The true people of Greater New York by their votes to-day have stamped out hypocrisy and lies. The people of this city will once more enjoy personal freedom commensurate with the law and personal liberty. The canvas on behalf of the Democratic party has been conducted in a fair, honest and manly way. The democracy will win, for it represents the people's interests."

John C. Sheehan gave out this statement when victory was certain: "The predictions that were made by Tammany Hall regarding the result of the great municipal contest have been amply verified. All over our great city a cosmopolitan people have stood shoulder to shoulder and brought about a triumph and victory for the people. Mayor Van Wyck will inaugurate a wise, liberal and democratic government in place of the present costly, wasteful and illiberal administration. His administration will stand for home rule and the personal liberty of the citizens in the practice of innocent customs and in pursuit of harmless pleasures."

The promise of the platform to furnish the people with dollar gas will be kept as soon as the Democratic control of the legislature can be secured. Liberality will be shown in furnishing adequate school accommodation, and every effort will be made to furnish rapid transit in the near future. Public improvements which will make the metropolis more attractive and healthful will be encouraged, and the city government will be administered for the many, and not for the favored few."

The Citizens' Union.

New York, Nov. 2.—The following statement was given out by Mr. Seth Low shortly before midnight: "It is not possible to discuss the result of the election in New York at the present moment without discrimination. A few things, I think, stand out on the surface of the figures. This has been a heavy Democratic year everywhere. Tammany has felt the advantage of the strong tendency. I think this circumstance shows the absolute necessity, if it also shows a difficulty, of separating municipal from state and national issues, if the cities are ever to be governed on their merits. In the light of events it is clear that the Citizens' Union made a gallant fight for principles that are vital. It is better to have fought and lost in such a cause than not to have fought at all.

"There is no need to despair of good government in this city when such a struggle could be made against such odds. The returns show that there was no possibility of Republican success in a contest on party lines, nor is it easy to imagine a time when, in this city, there will be.

"For the sake of the city I greatly deplore the result, and yet I would urge all whom my voice may influence not to lose heart. We have laid the foundation, it may well be hoped, for a future success, and ours is not the first cause that has suffered at the outset a very heavy reverse."

The George Vote.

New York, Nov. 2.—Whatever might have been the result had Henry George survived the cmapaign, the indications from the earliest returns were that the substitution of the son for the father as the mayoralty candidate of the Thomas Jefferson Democracy had proved a failure from any but the sentimental point of view. The George vote suffered possibly by the failure of the supervisors of the election to supply a large number of the precincts with pasters to attach to the voting papers.

The law requires that in the event of the death of a candidate before the date of the election and after the voting papers have been issued, there shall be printed and supplied to each precinct pasters upon which is printed the name of the person selected in the prescribed manner to succeed the deceased candidate; the papers to be attached to the ballott over the name of the original nominee. Although in the case of the Thomas Jefferson Democratic ticket the person substituted was of the same name as the candidate who died, Henry George, the election board held that the letter of the law should be observed, and pasters were ordered printed and distributed in the prescribed manner. As already stated, the distribution was not done in all cases, and consequently voters were under the necessity of writing in the name of the second Henry George, or voting the ticket as it stood, neither of which, it is claimed, was a literal compliance with the law.

In some cases citizens who had intended to vote for George could not do so, anticipating that an attempt would result in the vitiating of the ballot as a whole. It has been held in previous cases of a somewhat similar character that the evident intent of the voter should be considered by the judges and the vote counted as regular, and this rule has in all probability been followed in many cases to-day.

Henry George said to his supporters: "One thing is certain, we have kept the faith and we are not ashamed of it. Many a man has sacrificed himself without gaining anything. I am inexpressibly happy to-night. We cannot always get the spoils of victory, but we have kept our self-respect." Amid cries of "Good boy" and "We will try it again" Mr. George made his way out of the crowd in the room, shaking hands with many of those present.

At midnight 770 of the 883 election districts in Greater New York had been counted, showing: Van Wyck, 123,733; Low, 65,771; Tracy, 48,787; George, 10,617. Van Wyck's plurality, 57,962.

Governors Elected.

Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 2.—Elections were held in many states to-day, but with the exception of Ohio and Massachusetts, where governors were elected, only minor officials were voted for. In Ohio Bushnell (Rep.) and in Massachusetts, Wollcott (Rep.), were elected governors.

In this city the Democrats made a clean sweep, electing their candidate for mayor, Conrad Diehl. He was supported by but one paper, the Evening Times, while J. N. Scathered, his opponent, had behind him two morning and three afternoon dailies.

THE MONTH'S WEATHER.

Forecast of the Weather in the Northern Pacific During November.

Following is a forecast of the weather for next month in the North Pacific ocean, as compiled by the United States Hydrographic office:

The trade wind limits may be expected somewhat farther south, though not so clearly marked, and the winds probably not so constant as last month. Near the American coast, within the limits of the northeast trade winds, the wind may be expected from the north and northwest, instead of from the northeast.

In the zone between 35 north and 50 north, gales, accompanied by rain, and north of 45 north, with occasional hail and snow, may be expected, the gales occurring with greater frequency than during October. In the China sea and the vicinity of the Philippine islands occasional rain squalls may be expected. Occasionally squalls may be also expected in the vicinity of the Hawaiian islands.

On the coast of Asia the northeast monsoon may be expected to blow steadily during the month, and the weather to be dry and cool. Typhoons are not usually so frequent this month as in October.

After crossing the line coming north vessels bound for the west coast of America may expect heavy rain squalls, wind squalls and occasional thunder storms.

Some fog and heavy mist will be found along the American coast, but north of the forty-fifth parallel they may be expected less frequently than last month.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Fall Assizes Opened—Trouble Among the Crees.

Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—The Winnipeg fall assizes opened to-day before Chief Justice Sir Thomas Taylor. There was a heavy docket, but no murder cases. State mourning for one month having been commanded on account of the death of the Duchess of Teck, the chief justice wore full mourning according to the uniform custom of the English judges, consisting of mourning bands and white lawn on the coat sleeves.

Mounted Police officials here say that the Indian trouble among the Crees in Manitoba, just across the international boundary, is purely local in character and it not likely to extend beyond the immediate neighborhood where the trouble occurred.

P. H. Snider, manager of Alloway & Champion's private bank, died this morning at Portage la Prairie.

Mr. Reynolds, editor of the B.C. Mining Journal, Ashcroft, arrived from the west this morning. Editor Scaife, of the Victoria Province, is also here.

Mr. Rothwell, of the department of the interior, passed through the city to-day, returning to Ottawa from the Pacific coast, where he has been hearing the claims of settlers on the lands of the railway reserve.

A SWEEPING VICTORY

Won by the Opposition in the Newfoundland Elections.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 2.—Returns of the general election have been received from all but two legislative districts. They show that the opposition party, headed by Sir James Winter, has carried twenty-one seats, the government candidates holding only thirteen. Hon. E. Bond, colonial secretary, has been re-elected in the Twillinggate district, but his majority has been greatly cut down. The results from the remaining two districts will probably be known to-morrow, but in any event the Winter opposition have won a sweeping victory.

The long deferred trial of the directors of the defunct banks was begun to-day before Sir David Patrick Chalmers, the former chief justice of British Guiana, who came from England to conduct the proceedings, as the local judges were ineligible because they were more or less interested in the defunct banks.

When a female gymnast leaps blindfold through the air, the women spectators usually think it is a terribly risky thing to do, and wonder how she ever has the hardihood; yet the leap is taken with perfect confidence because she knows that strong and dextrous hands are ready to receive her. She would never take such chances at the hands of any but a trained and skillful athlete. That is where she is really more prudent than many of her sex.

Women who would shudder at the risks of a gymnastic performance take vastly more dangerous chances by trusting their life and health to the advice of some incompetent, uneducated person, when they are suffering from weakness or disease.

Only a skilled, experienced physician is competent to prescribe remedies for the complicated ailments of the feminine organism. No mere nurse is fitted to deal with diseases which demand the utmost resources of medical science.

For nearly 30 years Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., has given special, expert attention and study to the treatment of women's diseases. No physician in the United States has had more remarkable success in this particular field of practice.

His "Favorite Prescription" has cured more cases of obstinate female diseases than any other known remedy. No other medicine in the world so completely restores organic health and strength to suffering women.

Mrs. Jacob Schaffner, of Freemansburg, Northampton Co., Pa., writes: "It is with pleasure that I write to let you know the great good I have received from your medicines and the self-treatment at home. I was troubled with female weakness, had pains in my back all the time, sometimes so severe that I could not lie still in bed at night. I tried different doctors but they could not help me. Then my husband induced me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After taking six bottles I feel like a new woman. Thanks for your advice."

You can hardly realise that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

AN EASTERN SENSATION.

Theosophists and Spiritualists Under Arrest in Massachusetts.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—A special to the Record from Onset Bay, Mass., says: The arrest and casting into jail of Henry B. Foulke, who has posed as the leader of Theosophists and Spiritualists of this country, has revealed an appalling condition of affairs.

The complaint against Foulke is made by agents of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who avow that the investigations of a month past warrant the arrest of at least fifty others of the new cult here, and they say that warrants will be applied for at once. Foulke was taken into custody at his cottage here, which has been the temple for the self-proclaimed Theosophists. The arrest was made by officers B. I. Loring and E. K. Smythe, of the complainant society, and the prisoner was driven to Wareham and locked up.

Later he was arraigned in court and pleaded not guilty, and was bound over in $2,500 bonds, in default of which he was immediately removed to jail. Mme. Obelia Dis de Bar, his associate in the management of the headquarters of the cult, spent the latter part of the night and morning in scurrying around trying to secure bail, but without success. Thursday was the date set for the trial of Foulke.

Officer Loring, the prosecutor, says that the case is the worst which has been called to his attention.

"Officer Smith and myself," said Mr. Loring, "have been spending a great deal of our time for more than a year in obtaining evidence, and before we have dropped the matter a horrible state of affairs will be brought to light. We have been watching Foulke and a number of other Theosophists and Spiritualists at Onset Bay for a long time, but not until last night were we ready to make an arrest. When we decided on the move we went to the temple and to our surprise we found that Foulke and Mme. Dis de Bar had all of their goods packed and were in readiness to leave the place. We preferred only one charge against Foulke, but we have sufficient evidence to convict him on three counts, and will lay all of it before the grand jury. If Foulke were the only person against whom we had the most startling evidence of immorality, the case would not be so bad, but before we get through some fifty Theosophists will be brought into court."

The news has made a sensation in this section. Some time ago the Theosophists renounced Foulke and refused to have anything to do with his beliefs or his claims to leadership. Since then he has been working with Mme. Dis de Bar and other Spiritualists to organize a new cult. One of the plans in connection with the new movement was to open a sanitarium with accommodations for 300 patients. He is a native of Philadelphia and at one time was a real estate broker and a lawyer, with a practice paying $10,000 a year, which he gave up in 1891 to go into Theosophy.

TRIBESMEN VERY ACTIVE.

Afridis Make Several Attacks Upon British Reconnoitering Parties.

Simla, Nov. 2.—The insurgent tribesmen in the Maidan Valley were very active yesterday. They made several attacks upon the British pickets, reconnoitering parties and transport detachments. Two British officers were wounded. Six Sepoys were killed and thirteen Sepoys were wounded.

A dispatch from Mastura says that Sir Wm. Lockhardt's column are encamped in the Madian Valley, a hitherto unknown district, which the Afridis had boasted no invaders could penetrate. A column visited the notorious mosque grove at Bagh, where the Afridis rising originated, and which has been the centre of the political intrigue animating the outbreaks of the tribesmen. The mosque was left untouched and was not entered, but the trees and grove were hewn down as a mark of punishment and a sign of victory. The enemy offered the feeblest resistance and were easily dispersed, but as yet the tribesmen have made no proposals of peace.

The only permanent cure for chronic catarrh is to thoroughly expel the poison from the system by the faithful and persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This wonderful remedy proves successful when all other treatment has failed to relieve the sufferer.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

GOLD MEDALS and highest awards at the Expositions have always been awarded to ADAMS'

Tutti-Frutti

See that the trade mark name "Tutti Frutti" is on each 5c. package.

All others are Imitations.

SPECIAL. Send your address (write plainly) to Adams & Sons Co., 11 & 13 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont., and one Tutti Frutti wrapper, and you will receive two beautiful paper dolls with movable heads and bodies free.

In Buying Matches

When the grocer recommends you a new brand
Ask him about Quality.
When he talks price to you
Ask him about Quality.
When he refers to all the matches you get in a certain box
Ask him about Quality.
Then he will have to produce
E. B. EDDY'S Matches.

—Wall paper in abundance. Clean up your houses; make them attractive; prepart for early spring rush and you will be O.K. Weiler Bros.

WANTS.

WANTED—At 88 Johnson street, ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, boots and shoes. Booth. nov1-1m

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes work by day. Apply 78 Pandora street.

WAITER'S Short Black Coats, all sizes. Gilmore & McCandless. oct20-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Candy factory and fruit store, all tools in factory, etc. Call and see. Illness compels me to give up. Fine chance for small capital. W. J. Tippins, 114 Yates street. nov1-2w

FOR SALE, CHEAP—House and lot, corner Oak Bay Avenue and Hulton Street. Apply on premises or to W. Jones, Auctioneer. nov1-1w

A GREAT OFFER—The Columbia Cyclopedia, bound in extra olive cloth, 37 vols., of 800 pages each, can be secured for $1 per volume, payable in monthly instalments, by applying to the editor of the Times. The publishers, Funk & Wagnalls Co., ask for orders in advance of publication, hence the extremely low price at which the work is offered.

FOR SALE—Two large dogs; very strong and docile; make good team to go to Klondike. Apply W. Jones, Auctioneer. oct29-tf

FOR SALE—Gentleman who is leaving for the Old Country has a city lot, 61x120, which can be bought very cheap for cash. Address S. J., Times office. oct19-tf

FOR SALE—The fixtures, furniture and stock of the Hall Saloon, Fort street. Immediate possession given. Apply to A. W. Barnett, on the premises, or to Wm. Harrison, 67 and 69 Johnson street. aug12-tf

TO LET.

TO LET—A furnished cottage (central). For information apply to 32 Quadra street, near Fort. oct25-tf

TO LET—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, from 1st June. Apply R. Porter & Sons, Douglas street.

TO LET—Houses on Bellot street, $13; store, corner Government and Bay streets, $10; 7 roomed house, Cedar Hill road, $8; store in Doane Block, Douglas street, $25; 4 roomed house on Green street, $4; 5 roomed brick cottage, Gorge Road, $12; 7 roomed house, No. 19 Kane street, $12; cottage on Michigan street, $7; brick house, corner Codboro Bay Road and Oak Bay Avenue, $10. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON—Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417; calls promptly attended to day or night. Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vanvouver street. Telephone, 130.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. J. W. LAING, M.A., F.R.G.S., will lecture in St. James Hall on November 4th. The subject is "Outdoor Life in India," illustrated. Admission 25 cents. nov1-3t

BALL to be held at Metchosin Hall, Friday, Nov. 5th; good music; lady and gentleman, $1. John Foster.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 126.

USE ADVENT FLOUR—A pure, fine whole wheat flour. Mrs. E. Hunt, Rockland Avenue, sole agent. Orders taken at Speed Bros.' grocery. oct20-1m

MRS. DR. C. C. CHAMBERS, the celebrated Clairvoyant and Medium, Clarence Hotel, Room 8. sep7

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer to Frederick Wilton Stubbs of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the southwest corner of Government and Yates streets, Victoria city, known as the Adelphi Saloon. Dated this fifteenth day of September, A.D. 1897.

GEORGE E. FISHER,
By his attorneys in fact,
The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited,
By their Attorneys in fact,
C. A. HOLLAND,
P. R. BROWN.

Charles Hayward,
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 30th day of November next for the purchase of that parcel of land described as Lot Eight of Sub. Lot Two of the Fernwood Estate, according to a certain subdivision of Sub. Lots Two and Three, Fernwood Estate, and part of One, Pemberton Estate, being part of sections 74, 75 and 76 in the City of Victoria, according to a plan filed in the Land Registry Office at Victoria as No. 271. Mortgage registered in charge book vol. 12, folio 257, as No. 15,163 B.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

MARTIN & LANGLEY,
43 Government street, Victoria, B.C.
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
Dated October 28th, 1897. oct28-1m

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of Section 60 of the "Municipal Clauses Act, 1896," that the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria has by resolution passed at a meeting of the said Council held on the 25th day of October, instant, declared that four certain wooden buildings, cabins or structures with the outbuildings thereto belonging, erected, situate and being upon "the lot or piece of land known as Lot 446, Block G, Victoria City, known as Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Fisguard street, Victoria aforesaid, all being within the Municipal limits of the City of Victoria are and the same and each and every of them and every part thereof respectively are and is a nuisance and dangerous to public health, and it is ordered that the same shall be pulled down and removed by the owners, agents, lessees or occupiers thereof; and in case of default by the said owners, agents, lessees or occupiers thereof within five days after publication of this notice in a daily newspaper published in such Municipality to comply with this order it is hereby ordered that such pulling down and removal of the said buildings and structures shall be done by the sanitary officer of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria at the cost of the owner or owners of such buildings and structures and that the payment of such cost and all expenses incidental thereto shall be enforced against the owner or owners thereof by the said Sanitary Officer in an action at law in any court of competent jurisdiction.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office, Victoria,
October, 27th, 1897.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION FOR 1898.

The following persons are entitled to vote, viz:

FOR MAYOR:

Any person qualified to vote for Aldermen is entitled to vote for Mayor

FOR ALDERMEN:

The following persons are entitled to vote in any ward in which they may be registered as ratepayers, that is to say:

Any male or female, being a British subject, of the full age of twenty-one years and

(a) Who is the assessed owner of lands or of improvements or the assessed occupier of land situate within the municipality; or

(b) Who is a resident of and carries on business and is the holder of a trades license in the municipality, the annual fee for which is not less than $5 and who has paid on or before the 1st day of November, 1897, the full license fee therefor, or

(c) Who is a householder within the municipality. A "householder" is defined as a person who holds and occupies a messuage, dwelling or tenement, or any part of a messuage, dwelling or tenement within a municipality, paying therefor a rental or rent value of not less than sixty dollars per annum.

Householders must have paid all municipal rates, taxes and license fees (exclusive of water rate or water rent) on or before the 1st day of December, 1897, to entitle them to make the declaration as mentioned below, and in order to be included in the voters' list must on or before the 1st day of December, 1897, enter their names with the Assessor or Clerk of the municipality as a voter, and make and personally deliver to the Assessor or Clerk at the same time a statutory declaration as set out in section 2, subsection (3) of the "Municipal Elections Amendment Act, 1897."

Forms of said declaration may be obtained at the office of Mr. W. W. Northcott, Assessor, City Hall.

No Chinese, Japanese, or Indians are entitled to vote.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
Victoria, 9th October, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1894.

Victoria Loan Office,
47 JOHNSON ST.

MONEY TO LOAN
On any approved security. Business strictly confidential.
Private entrance, Oriental Alley.
F. LANDSBERG, Proprietor,
P. O. Box 466.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The Statement That It Is Ended Is Not True.

London, Nov. 2.—An official of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers stated to-day that he had received a cablegram from New York quoting a London dispatch which asserted that the engineers' strike had been ended. This statement the official declares to be untrue and unwarranted by any of the existing circumstances. The situation is unchanged. The chances of a conference between the strikers and the employers is now remote, but the attitude originally assumed by the Amalgamated Society is unaltered.

A DEEP-LAID SCHEME.

United States, Japan and Russia "Fix" the Sealing Question.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Important preparations are being made for the signing of the treaty between the United States, Russia and Japan for the suspension of pelagic sealing in the Behring sea and the North Pacific. The formal ceremony of signing is expected to occur at the state department next Friday. In the meantime, by concerted action between the three powers, they will enlarge the rank and dignity of those who will put their names to the instrument, so that they will sign, not as delegates, but as envoys-extraordinary and plenipotentiaries.

It is stated also that the attitude of Great Britain will not in any way affect the conclusion of the treaty, and the delay until Friday is solely for the purpose of securing the power of envoys.

REINDEER TO THE RESCUE.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—The threatening famine in the Yukon Valley will be relieved. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, en route from the Klondike to Washington City, said that the recent order of Secretary Alger to Lieut. Col. Randall, U.S.A., in command of the military reservation at St. Michaels, Alaska, directing him to use the reindeer for hauling food to the miners, will relieve much suffering. Dr. Jackson has in the herd 200 head of reindeer trained to harness. He also has two Lapps and several Eskimo experts in driving deer which he can turn over to Lieut. Col. Randall.

He further states that the present exigency emphasizes the urgent need of procuring trained reindeer in larger numbers, that the miners of Alaska are so peculiarly situated that they cannot be supplied with a continuous adequate food supply until reindeer transportation is systematically organized on a larger scale.

A KLONDIKER'S TROUBLES.

New York, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the World from Poughkeepsie says:

"When William Hayes returns again from the Klondike, leaving his son there, he will learn that two women in Texas claim respectfully to be his wife and daughter. Hayes left Modena, Ulster county, twenty-six years ago, after his wife's death, leaving a baby one year of age. He went to Texas, but nine years later arrived in Alaska. He was one of the first prospectors in the Klondike and he made a fortune there.

One month ago he returned, to find his son in Massachusetts. After guiding the young man to a paying claim he intends to return.

"The Poughkeepsie police department has just received a letter from Mrs. Eugenie C. Perecia, of No. 20 Preston street, Houston, Tex., in which she claims to be the daughter of Hayes. Her father, she says, twenty-five years ago married Emma Carroll, who is now living in Houston, and deserted her before she (Pearl) was born."

ESKIMOS ILL IN NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 2.—The party of six Eskimos whom Lieut. Peary brought here, and who are in Bellevue Hospital, are having a hard time. Anlum-Gua-Wosa, the matron of the party, is critically ill, but the Bellevue physicians have hopes of saving her life. The troubles of the whole party are caused by the climate, and the strangest thing about it is that their lungs are affected.

They are suffering from pneumonia and kindred complaints—diseases which it would be supposed they could ward off the best. Instead of contracting pneumonia from the cold, they apparently contract it from the heat. They complain most of the "excessive" heat, and long for a sight of the ice-clad fields of their native land.

Superintendent Murphy has done all he can to make his Arctic patients comfortable, and he permits them to roam about the hospital and grounds at their will. He finds considerable trouble in providing the Eskimos with food which they desire. They like chunks of fat pork, as it approaches nearest to the fat of the walrus.

Mr. Murphy thinks that the Eskimos thrive better when left to themselves. Visitors are too much inclined to stuff them with sweetmeats and similar indigestible foods.

Appetite and Strength.

"I have been a victim of indigestion, and I took medicine without relief. I resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle I found that my appetite was better and I had more strength. I am now able to eat heartily without any distress afterward." Mrs. George Kirkpatrick, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Optim—You are always predicting disaster for everybody and everything. Doesn't the plan of creation suit you? What would you do if you had the power to make mankind happier?

Pessim—Well, I'd have about nineteen-twentieths of the human family made of asbestos.—Chicago Tribune.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail, in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell and want no money, but belong firm believer in the mutual brotherhood of man. I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise a perfect recovery. Address with stamp, WM. T. MULFORD, Agents' Supplies, P.O. Box 19, St. Henri, Que.

THE HOTEL ASTORIA OPENED.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Astoria, probably the most costly hotel in America, was formerly opened to-day with elaborate programmes.

NATIONAL W.C.T.U.

Buffalo, Nov. 2.—Yesterday afternoon was occupied with a discussion of the Chicago Temple matter behind closed doors. The report of Mrs. Carse was finally adopted and Cornelia Dow was selected as custodian of the trust fund.

CHILEAN BANKER DEAD.

New York, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says:

Augustine Edwards, a millionaire banker and philanthropist of Chile, is dead of pulmonary disease. He was a former senator and had also held the office of minister of state.

NEW CRUISERS FOR SPAIN.

London, Nov. 2.—The Morning Chronicle this morning says:

We are informed that the Spanish government signed contracts last week with an important firm of British shipbuilders by which it acquires some cruisers fitted with quick fire guns, which the firm had nearly completed for another government, whose consent presumably Spain has secured to this arrangement.

PETER MAHER AND "TUT" RYAN

New York, Nov. 2.—Peter Maher and "Tut" Ryan, the Australian heavyweight, have been matched for twenty rounds. The backers of the men posted $100 forfeit to guarantee their appearance in the ring. They will fight within six weeks for the largest purse offered. If Maher wins, he will challenge Goddard and Sharkey, and if he wins from them he will again challenge Fitzsimmons.

THE OXYTUBERCULINE CURE.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Dr. W. F. Reilly, assistant health commissioner, has written to Dr. Joseph O. Hirschfelder, of San Francisco, for full information regarding the oxytuberculine cure for consumption discovered by that physician. A number of physicians who are interested in Dr. Hirschfelder's cure are agitating the question of founding a free laboratory and dispensary in Chicago, where poor people afflicted with consumption may go for treatment.

NEWS OF ARGENTINE.

New York, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says:

The prospects for crops in Argentine are splendid and there is every indication that the yield of wheat will be very large. In spite of this fact, North American wheat is being purchased here. That which is being delivered was bought before it came known that the wheat crop yield has been so large.

By an explosion in the National Match factory the building was destroyed and five persons were killed and four badly injured.

NEW GAS COMBINE.

New York, Nov. 2.—Gas Combine No. 2, called the New Amsterdam Gas Company, with a capital of $23,000,000, has been launched at Albany. It will divide the patronage of New York with Gas Trust No. 1, the Consolidated Gas Company. But its intentions reach further. It is incorporated to do business in all Greater New York territory. Wall street has been watching the formation of the new trust all summer. The Equitable and the East River Gas companies are said to be at the bottom of it.

The capital stock will consist of 230,000 shares at $100 each. Of these shares 100,000 will be preferred stock, on which 5 per cent. will be paid. The dividends on the common stock will be unlimited.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—General Russell A. Alger, secretary of war in the McKinley cabinet, arrived to-day on private business. He paid an informal visit to the United States warship Yantic, now here on her way to Detroit.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—Mary Inskip, aged 26, committed suicide this morning by taking carbolic acid. The lips of her two-year-old boy were terribly burned by the acid, showing that the woman had attempted to kill the child as well as herself.

Hamilton, Nov. 2.—The W. E. Sanford manufacturing company a year ago made a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, but yesterday Senator Sanford announced that owing to prospects of improvement in trade he had decided to restore wages to the figures in force a year ago.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—Roland Gideon Israel Barnett, known as one of the wreckers of the Central bank, of Toronto, in connection with which he served a term in Kingston, was this morning convicted of stealing a $750 note deposited with him as security on another note. He will be sentenced to-morrow.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—David Lewis, of Nelson, B.C., was married this morning to Miss Caroline Hall, daughter of Rev. John Hall, formerly of British Columbia. The ceremony was performed at the Church of the Redeemer, by Rev. Septimus Jones.

Newcastle, Ont., Nov. 2.—Mr. Whitney, the Conservative leader, resumed his tour to-day, but owing to a heavy shower of rain his meetings had to be postponed.

From the Lone Star State comes the following letter, written by W. F. Gass, editor of the Mt. Vernon, Tex., Herald: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in my family for the past year and find it the best remedy for colic and diarrhœa that I have ever tried. Its effects are instantaneous and satisfactory and I cheerfully recommend it, especially for cramp, colic and diarrhœa. Indeed, we shall try and keep a bottle of it on our medicine shelf as long as we keep house." For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver. e

AN ANCIENT ZUNII CITY.

One of the most fruitful of recent archæological expeditions undertaken in this country has just returned to Washington, according to a New York Herald correspondent, with a tale of adventure and discovery, the result of a search in the barren wastes of the far southwest for the ashes and crumbled ruins of lost races and forgotten civilizations.

Early in the summer Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, explorer for the Bureau of Ethnology, with Dr. Walter Hough of the ethnological department of the National Museum, left here for portions of Arizona and New Mexico suspected of containing long-hidden ethnological treasures, left centuries ago by a prehistoric civilization, located in these regions through certain obscure myths and traditions confided to the explorers by modern tribes of the Pueblo people. Their success is attested by hundreds of relics and dozens of photographic views, already stored in the National Museum, where they will shortly be installed for exhibition.

Leaving here in June, the two explorers proceeded directly to the eastern boundary of Arizona, not far from Fort Defiance. According to the traditions in which they had gotten scent of the buried treasures to be excavated, there once lived in these parts ancient people said to be relatives of the Zuni, which tribe, long before the discovery of Columbus, occupied the famous Seven Cities of Cibola, found three centuries ago by Francisco Vasques de Coronado in the valleys of the Rio Zuni.

This forgotten race had built their city in the form of one large compartment house of most peculiar architecture. Houses constructed in tiers, like the cells of the honey comb, formed the walls of the city, whose foundations outlined a huge butterfly with wings outspread. Through the midst of the court between flowed a ditch or stream of water, fed by a spring bored exactly in the centre. The ground sloping up on either side of this stream to the edges of the walls gave to the huge structure the internal appearance of a double amphitheatre. The windows and doorways of the houses had opened toward the inside court, their back walls, forming the walls of the city, being probably intact. At either side had been left a gateway and at either end an archway or bridge, through which flowed the water of the stream.

An Indian trader, who had squatted here several years ago, was the sole occupant of the site of this strange city when the explorers found it. This squatter had torn down all save a small corner of the circular walls, of whose stones he had built for himself a substantial habitation. Previous to his arrival the ruin had been well preserved, standing to a considerable height. The small cells or houses built in the walls had been repeated upward about four tiers of stories. The ancient spring which once had bubbled in the midst of the central courtyard was cleared by the ingenious squatter after it had been sealed by the dust of centuries.

Describing this wonderful ruin Professor Fewkes said:

"It is known as Kin-Tiel or Broad House by the modern tribes in these regions. Centuries ago its population was probably as large as that of the old Rome of Severus or of ancient Troy. We made extensive excavations and found in its ruins a choice collection of relics. We dug into the city's cemetery, just outside of the walls, on the east, where we found relics of such a character as to leave no doubts in our minds that the inhabitants were related to the ancient Zuni. The pottery was decorated with symbols similar to those found in ancient Zuni ruins, but different from those of the Moqui. We found many skeletons in a fair state of preservation. These have been brought to Washington. They will be given to a specialist, who will make from them deductions as to the anatomical characteristics of the race.

"To the south of the city we also found an ancient shrine, surrounded by a circular wall built of rocks of the most curious form and color—collected from over the entire outlying region. On the top were three carved stone fetiches representing birds and undetermined quadrupeds, probably bears. A few miles to the north we discovered also a cluster of houses. One of the ladders with which the ancient inhabitants had gained their entrance was still standing. Portions of the ceiling and floor were intact. This was found to be an ancient Zuni ruin. It is called Kinna-Zinde, or Tall House. We found no signs of European contact in any of these ruins. The prehistoric inhabitants were probably driven out by the hostile Apaches or Navajos.

"Near by in the side of Graham mountain we discovered an old cave, formerly used by the ancient people as a shrine, wherein sacrifices were made to certain of their gods. This bore evidences of having been long in use, centuries ago. It had not been visited by scientific men before. At the entrance was a flat space where ceremonies had probably been performed."

FRENCH WOMAN'S HEROISM

Market Peddler Saves a Child From Certain Death.

A woman dressed in provincial costume performed an act of heroism at Avignon recently which excited the greatest admiration among the spectators. The woman was selling vegetables from a market cart, and had entered a shop, leaving her six-year old child in the vehicle, when the horse bolted. Even the jockeys and stablemen, a number of whom were in the town on account of the races, did not dare to try to stop the animal's frantic career. The mother, however, succeeded by taking a short cut, in getting in front of the runaway, and as it passed she caught hold of the back of the cart. Clambering up, she climbed upon the horse's back, in spite of the terrific speed at which it was galloping, got possession of the reins, which were trailing on the ground, and finally mastered the animal. —London Times.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

WORKED BOTH WAYS.

A college professor, who prided himself on his correct English, heard his wife remark: "I intended to tell Jane to bring in a fresh bucket of water."

"You doubtless mean a bucket of fresh water," corrected the professor. "I wish you would pay some attention to your rhetoric. Your mistakes are curious." A few moments later the professor said:

"My dear, that picture will show to better advantage if you were to hang it over the clock."

"Ah," she replied, quietly, "you doubtless mean if I were to hang it above the clock. If I were to hang it over the clock we could not tell the time. I wish you would be more careful with your rhetoric, my dear, your mistakes are curious."

And the professor all at once became very interested in his books.

THE ALPINE HORN.

Among the lofty mountains and elevated valleys of Switzerland, the Alpine horn has another use besides that of sounding the far-famed Ranz des Vaches, or cow song; and this is of a very solemn and impressive nature. When the sun has set in the valley, and the snowy summits of the mountains gleam with golden light, the herdsman who dwells upon the highest habitable spot takes his horn and pronounces clearly and loudly through it, as through a speaking trumpet, "Praise the Lord God!" As soon as the sound is heard by the neighboring herdsmen, they issue from their huts, take their Alpine horns, and repeat the same words. This frequently lasts a quarter of an hour, and the call resounds from all the mountains and rocky cliffs around. Silence at last settles over the scene. All the herdsmen kneel and pray with uncovered heads. Meantime it has become quite dark. "Good night!" at last calls the highest herdsman through his horn. "Good night!" again resounds from the mountains, the horns of the herdsmen and the rocky cliffs. The mountaineers then retire to their dwellings and to rest.

LOYALTY O ENGLISH THEATRE-GOERS.

"In London play-goers are very loyal to their favorites," declares J. E. Dodson. "When an actress or actor once achieves a marked success the liking of the artist is sure to be of long duration. A comedian may be even very bad in a role assigned to him, but this they will not consider. The severest criticism he will receive from the public is, 'It was a bad part.' They will not admit even to themselves that it is the fault of the player that they are not amused. An illustration of this was given at a first performance I once witnessed at Toole's theatre. The principal comedy part of the piece was interpreted by one of the most popular of English comedians, who had made a number of distinct successes. The performance was a mournful affair and there was very little, if any, laughter aroused. Two little fellows who were sitting in the gallery did not think they were getting their money's worth, but were convinced that their favorite player could create merriment if he wanted to. They could not understand why he did not. After sitting through two acts without enjoying even so much as a smile, one of the lads, in desperation, shouted, 'I say, old chap, won't you make us laugh? Be good now. We didn't come up here on orders.' On the other side passes are called 'orders.'"

UMBRELLAS AND LIVE WIRES.

There are a thousand things that it is well to bear in mind. One is: "Never touch a wire; it may be dead, but it it ain't, you may be," is generally followed, so far as actually touching the wire with the hand is concerned; but several recent accidents have taught the public that they must be just as careful to avoid contact between electric wires and any conducting material held in the hand, says the Railway Review. Not long ago a mechanical engineer who was inspecting the third rail system at Hartford accidentally touched the conductor with his umbrella, which had a steel rod. The umbrella was badly burned, and its owner had a lesson in electrical conductivity that he will not soon forget. A similar accident is reported from a New Jersey town. Two brothers, standing arm in arm, were looking in a window, while one held an umbrella. He raised it a little, and as the steel tip came in contact with an arc light wire above, a shock was received that knocked both men over. In another accident the issue was fatal. A man carrying a steel rod umbrella touched a live wire which was lying almost out of sight near the edge of the pavement. He was instantly killed. His hand was burned to a crisp, and there were livid marks all over his body. The umbrella had transmitted the full power of an electric lighting circuit.

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Corporation of the City of Victoria

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1897.

PUBLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SEC. 62, THE MUNICIPAL CLAUSES ACT, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1, 1897		8,186 73
Bank of B. N. A., January 1, 1897		4,836 77
Land and improvement tax		25,193 86
Water rates and rents		37,286 73
Trades licenses		10,411 25
Liquor licenses		17,220 00
Fire Ins. Co. Tax		6,150 00
Police Court fines and fees		1,600 70
Road tax		1,876 00
Revenue tax		6,576 00
Cemetery fees		1,300 00
Dog tax		506 10
Pound fees		449 05
Market fees and rents		1,091 00
Prov. Gov't. in aid of fire department		250 00
Miscellaneous receipts		1,373 98
Admiral's house, special rate		832 15
Education—		
Prov. Gov't. per capita grant	$ 14,068 12	
Special rate	1,650 47	
		$15,718 59
Board of Health—		
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1897	2,471 83	
Refunds, Darcy Island station	228 53	
Special rate	817 56	
		3,617 92
		$126,411 15

EXPENDITURE.

City debt	$ 75,069 49
Municipal council	3,772 35
Civic salaries	47,503 49
City institutions (maintenance)	28,449 96
Buildings and surveys	1,143 69
Streets, bridges and sidewalks	20,772 07
Miscellaneous	13,087 94
Education	31,851 62
Board of health	12,315 69

City Hall, 7th Oct., 1897.

Certified Correct,
JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Auditor.

CHAS. REDIT,
Treasurer.

The Daily Times.

Published every day except Sunday, by the

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W. TEMPLEMAN, MANAGER.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times."

HON. MR. SIFTON IN VICTORIA.

In the course of his reply to the address presented to him this morning by the British Columbia Board of Trade the Hon. Mr. Sifton gave a most lucid exposition of the government's intentions with regard to the rapidly developing west. The minister of the interior, taking up the items of the address seriatim, said much upon each point that was eminently satisfactory to the large and representative gathering of Victoria merchants who filled the board rooms. The applause which greeted the minister's statement as to why he travelled north, namely, to find out for himself on the spot exactly the conditions with which the department would have to deal, was general and unstinted. The announcement made by the minister that the 100 pounds exemption concession made at the special request of the United States government would be abolished, and that all goods not purchased in Canada would have to pay duty, was hailed with unqualified pleasure by the meeting; as also was the statement regarding the very thorough manner in which the government is going about the establishment of customs posts and effective police supervision of the whole district. Mr. Sifton frankly declared that he could not see eye to eye with Victorians in the matter of the sale of mining licenses, which he thought might not be found to work quite as smoothly as the people here thought. The matter, he assured his hearers, will receive the most careful consideration. Mr. Sifton's note of warning respecting the alleged carelessness of packing miners' supplies was referred to by Mr. Ker, who pointed out very clearly the conditions governing those supplies and assured the minister that the matter was one to which the merchants of Victoria were fully alive. Mr. Sifton could hold out no hope of the mining royalties being abolished or of any prospect of the abrogation of the provision appropriating alternate claims to the government. Respecting the arrangements for banking at Dawson, gold escorts and other vital questions, he had much that was encouraging to say. The weighty matter of a British Columbia mint is to be duly considered, and the outlook in regard to the Songhees reserve is very satisfactory. The reply to the address was eminently satisfactory to all the gentlemen present, and the unanimous expressions of approval to which they frequently gave way throughout the speech proved conclusively that the Hon. Mr. Sifton has the full confidence of our business men in all that he has done and is doing in regard to opening up and improving the routes to and the trade of Klondike.

NEW YORK'S CALAMITY.

Tammany triumphs once more. Van Wyck, the high-minded patriot who achieved the lofty distinction of devouring twenty-three beefsteaks at a sitting, is the choice of the intelligent electorate of New York city, Van Wyck was a fitting representative of Tammany. Tammany wants no mere philosopher or philanthropist who has written a book that has materially influenced the thought of the world's best men; it wants no man who has shown a dangerous and degrading sympathy for the poor, and betrayed an alarming desire to mitigate the evils and injustice from which they suffer. No, what Tammany wants is a man whose stomach is more capacious than his soul; a man who can be made a tool of, and who has plenty of hooks about him to which controlling wires can be attached. And Tammany has got him; he is now mayor of Greater New York. Those who have made even a superficial study of the history and politics of New York city may be pardoned for standing aghast at the blind infatuation of the New Yorkers. It seems almost incredible that an intelligent people would deliberately pass into the keeping of a gang of convicted scoundrels the government of their city. New York has for years literally groaned under the Tammany yoke; the shameful machinations of the ring have been exposed again and again; members of that ring have been convicted of malfeasance in office and have been sent to jail, leaving a heavy suspicion resting on their unconvicted fellows. Europeans may well pause in amazement to contemplate a spectacle impossible to match anywhere on the globe. It might be thought that the bitter fruits of experience, which is said to teach fools, would have been sufficient for the New Yorkers. The Empire City knows full well that Tammany rule means municipal strangulation; and with the chance to shake herself free of that gang of unprincipled spoilsmen it is astonishing that she should not have seized it. Greater New York has made a deplorably bad start of it; the consequences let her rue at her leisure. The most implacable foe of the city could have wished her nothing more terrific than to be again cursed by the rotten rule of Boss Croker and his picnicing crew. They will now be in clover; New York was fat and juicy, but Greater New York is a dripping roast.

Naturally enough the Vancouver World sees nothing amiss in what Lieut.-Governor Dewdney did the other day at the government buildings. Of course not; a newspaper that cracks a solemn pledge of honor as nonchalantly as a monkey cracks a nut must necessarily have a somewhat foggy notion of what honor and dignity mean. The only clever, "right smart" men in the World's oblique view are those who hoodwink and dupe their fellows. Hence its boost to Governor Dewdney; at which he ought to feel highly honored.

The Vancouver Word is not a paper from which we expect much in the way of accuracy, but when it undertakes to copy from our columns we wish it would not make quite so ludicrous a hash of things as it has done in regard to our articles on Glasgow as a municipality. The World, so long as it keeps to the lines laid down by us is all right, but when it attempts to air its own views it displays an abysmal depth of ignorance. In a brief discourse urging Vancouver to imitate Glascow's example it winds up by remarking that a little over 100 years ago Glasgow was known by the name of St. Mungo! Prodigious!

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

FOOTBALL.

A League Meeting.

At the meeting of the Junior Association Football League held yesterday evening, the protest of the North Ward school against the Columbias was sustained and it was decided that the North Ward school was entitled to meet the South Park school team to contest for the championship. This match will be played on Saturday, Nov. 13th. On November 20th a meeting of the league will be held to reorganize for the spring season.

North Ward v. Central School.

A football match was played last evening between the boys of the North Ward School against a team from the Central School, supplemented by the High School. The game was hotly contested and resulted in a draw, each side scoring one goal.

HOCKEY.

Victoria Will Practice.

The members of the Victoria Hockey Club will practice at the Oak Bay grounds on Saturday next. Hereafter, in view of the coming matches, both the ladies' and gentlemen's teams will practice twice a week.

THE RING.

Both James and Williams are in the best of condition for their bout before the Victoria Athletic Club, No. 9 Johnson street, this evening, and there is sure to be a large crowd present to witness the affair, as tickets have been selling rapidly.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Norwood, Ont., Nov. 3.—Thomas Hendrien, of this place, has been drowned at Gull Lake.

Owen Sound, Ont., Nov. 3.—E. B. Lucas, of Brooklyn, has been nominated Conservative candidate for the legislature for East Grey.

Newmarket, Ont., Nov. 3.—Mrs. F. Arwin and a hired girl were nearly asphyxiated by coal gas. They were shut up in the house nearly three days. Mrs. Irwin is in a very critical condition.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—The coroner's jury in the case of John Hutton found deceased had died from a stab from a pair of shears in the hands of his father, but held that the latter had received provocation.

Montreal, Que., Nov. 3.—A special train containing 200 Chinamen from the West Indies left here yesterday for Vancouver.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—There was a smash at Havelock, on the C.P.R., last night by a freight train running into a yard engine. Both engines and seven cars were smashed. Brakeman Copp and Fireman Curtis were slightly injured, Engineer Hatton seriously, perhaps fatally hurt.

R. Peck, C.P.R. coupler, was killed at Applehill, near Smith's Falls, last night.

Dr. Bessy, charged with murder by procuring abortion, and James Hutton, charged with murdering his son, were committed for trial by the police magistrate this morning.

Clerk of the Presbytery Rev. R. C. Tibb has received from Rev. S. H. Clements, of Pittston, acceptance of a call to Chalmers' Church pastorate.

The Beaver line of steamships, which practically have the contract for the Atlantic mail service from the Canadian government from the 20th inst., propose securing two new steamers to assist them in keeping up the weekly service. One is to be put on from St. John and the second one in the spring when the service returns to Montreal.

The government had before it yesterday the matter of the proposed insolvency legislation, especially because it is urged by British merchants and financial men upon Hon. Mr. Fielding at the present juncture.

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—Instructions have been issued from the government to all departments urging them to expedite the preparation of annual rports, so as to be in readiness for an early session of parliament.

—Weiler Bros. are agents for Liberty goods, serges, art cretonnes, Florentine silks, etc., samples sent on application.

—Glassware just received and for sale cheap for cash at R. A. Brown & Co.'s 80 Douglas street.

—Our goods are new and of the very latest designs. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

THE U. S. ELECTIONS

Tammany's Candidate Walks Away With the Plum and Croker Is Still King.

State and Municipal Elections Show Many Remarkable Democratic Gains.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 3.—With semi-official returns from all counties in the state except St. Mary's and Calvert, and fairly good estimates from these, the Democrats appear to have elected enough members for the next legislature to give them a majority of five on a joint ballot, and insure them the United States senator to succeed Senator Gorman. The state senate will be Republican by probably a majority of 6, while the Democrats appear to have captured the lower house by a majority of 9.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 3.—The election story in Virginia is briefly told. Although there was unusual apathy it is estimated that the Democratic state ticket is elected by fifty-five or sixty thousand majority, and the Democrats will have two-thirds of the house of delegates and four-fifths of the senate.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 3.—Wolcott, Republican, was elected governor of Massachusetts yesterday by about 85,000 plurality over Williams, Democrat, and Everett, Independent.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 3.—Republicans elected their municipal ticket in Baltimore by majorities ranging from 4,000 to 6,000, but the state ticket is doubtful.

Columbus, O., Nov. 3.—Shortly after 3 p.m. the Republican state committee quit work for the night and telegraphed all the committees in the close and doubtful districts to be guarded and report to-day. Just before closing the headquarters for the night, Chairman Nash and assistants indicated that the plurality on the Republican state ticket would not be over 9,000. Of the legislature Chairman Nash said the result was as follows: "State senate, 18 Democrats, 17 Republicans, two doubtful. House, 57 Republicans, 48 Democrats, four doubtful. Conceded in all doubtful senatorial districts and four doubtful counties to Democrats. Chairman Nash claimed the Republicans would have a majority of two on the joint ballot.

Richmond, Md., Nov. 3.—It is estimated that the Democrats will elect 13 out of 21 senators and 74 out of 100 members of the house voted for. McCaull, the Republican candidate for governor, did not carry his own precinct.

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 3.—Latest returns for the legislative tickets give Republicans 40 out of the 50 senators and 61 out of 100 representatives. Chairman McMillan's closing claim is 3,000 plurality for Shaw, Republican, for governor.

Sacremento, Cal., Nov. 3.—In the city election here yesterday, the Republican candidate for mayor, Willaim F. Land, was elected.

Albany, N.Y., Nov. 3.—Complete returns from the state are coming in slowly during the early hours of the morning, and demonstrate that the Republican landslides of the past two years have been reversed, if not by giving a large majority for the Democrats, at least by changing something like 240,000 votes. Governor Black's plurality in the state last year was over 200,000. John Palmer, Republican secretary of state, won the previous year by over 100,000. The indications are that these enormous pluralities have been swept away and a reverse plurality of between 30,000 and 50,000 given. It is evident from the morning returns that the Republicans will still control the assembly, although there will be a very largely decreased majority. More surprising, perhaps, than the returns of the state and assembly district tickets, were the results of the municipal campaigns in the large cities. New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Binghamton, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy and Schenectady elected Democratic mayors.

New York, Nov. 3.—The result of the first municipal election in Greater New York completely reverses the conditions in 1896, when McKinley's plurality in the same territory was 56,865. The plurality of Van Wyck, Tammany candidate for mayor, is about 86,000 and the balance of the ticket are elected on majorities ranging from 70,000 to 100,000. Such a rush to the polls has never been known, except in presidential years. Rainy weather failed to dampen civic enthusiasm. The vote for Tracy, the Republican mayoralty candidate, was divided by the candidacy of Seth Low upon the Citizens' ticket. Low was second and Tracy third in the contest. The George vote was inconsiderable. The death of its leader evidently disintegrated his following and thousands evidently voted for the Tammany candidates. It is claimed that young George lost many votes through the failure of the inspectors to affix his name to the mayoralty tickets. All the official vote for mayor of Greater New York is as follows: Van Wyck, 245,100; Low, 149,873; Tracy, 101,833; George, 20,388; Gleason, 581. The vote for Van Wyck was about 44.25 per cent. of the total vote cast. The united vote of Low and Tracy shows 14,127 more than Van Wyck received. The metropolitan district is normally Democratic and the plurality of Van Wyck shows the return of normal conditions in an election not influenced by national issues.

New York, Nov. 3.—The following are brief editorial expressions from the New York papers:

Herald (Independent)—"The campaign is over. In the good old American way the people will accept the result of the polls as their own doings. If they have been wise their action will reap its reward. If they have committed a folly they have themselves to blame and consequently will have to bear the evil."

The Tribune (Low)—"The Tribune never concealed from its readers its apprehension that Tammany would win, but believed the faithfully declared candidacy of Seth Low offered the only chance of escaping defeat. It hoped, and for a time believed, that General Tracy would finally refuse to bear the burden of discredit and condemnation which must be his portion for the rest of his life. He chose otherwise and consented to betray and be belied, not realizing, as we prefer to believe, the full nature of the consequences of his course."

The Journal-Advertiser (Van Wyck)—"New York is once more a Democratic city; the first Democratic city of America, the stronghold of the Democratic union. The prophecy of a Republican member of the legislature, that in the creation of Greater New York the Republican party would be committing suicide, has been fulfilled. The people voted for Democracy, but not Crokerism. They voted against sham reform, not against true reform. They are anxious for good government with all that that implies."

The Republicans retain control of all branches of the New Jersey government as the result of yesterday's election. While the Democrats made gains, the Republicans will have a large majority in both the senate and the house.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 3.—"I am well pleased with the result of the election, as it indicates fealty to the Republican party; the principles it represents are as strong as ever," said President McKinley this morning. "This is a very peculiar election all round. You see there are so many local issues in the different states that the national aspect has been lost sight of. In many states the election resolved itself into a fight against bossism irrespective of party."

New York, Nov. 3.—The Press, Tracy's paper, says: "Here in Greater New York the story of Chicago disunion has been reflected; the anti-Tammany forces have met disaster in precisely the same way that honest government fell at Chicago. The citizens' union movement ended in smoke. Its pledged vote of 140,000 citizens of New York county melted nearly to one-half. Its majority over all Brooklyn, also pledged, sank into an impotent minority, and in New York county Van Wyck polled more votes than Tracy and Low put together. So it was in Chicago. Disunion never won a fight against a combined enemy. It never will."

HOLDING THE FORT.

Paris, the home of unique happenings as well as unique ideas, has recently been treated to a laughable little contest between an agent and a tenant, in which the latter was fortunate enough to win.

The owner of a large block of flats decided to tear down the structure to make room for a new one. He notified the tenant to vacate by Oct. 15th, but later decided to shorten the time to July 15th. All the occupants of the building consented to move upon the payment of $200 apiece, with the exception of one man in the rear of the third floor. This tenant resolutely held out to his original date, Oct. 15th, as his just right.

The gas and water in the condemned structure were cut off, and all the floors above the third were demolished; the complacent man protected his damaged ceiling with a tarpaulin. When the stairs were removed a ladder answered for the obstinate gentleman's means of entrance and exit. To add to the humor of the situation he inscribed "Comfortable flat to sub-let" across the front of his flat.

Finally the contractor was obliged to stop work and the proprietor was forced to come to the tenant's terms, by payment of $2,500, which was claimed for the breach of the original contract.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Clotheslines which need no pins to fasten the clothes are made of wire links with the ends of the wire lying parallel with the side of the link to form spring clamps, into which the cloth is forced to hold it fast.

Tailors will appreciate a new spool-holder which has two wire spindles to enter the ends of the spool and is supported by a hook which can be attached in a handy position on the coat, so that the thread is always ready to be unwound.

Circular saws are being used in butcher shops, a frame being attached to the block and extending over it to hold the saw in position on a spring arm, so it can be depressed as it is rapidly revolved by means of a crank and chain gear.

To indicate that the contents have been tampered with or that it has been refilled a new bottle has a double neck forming a chamber, in which is placed a paper or other material which will change color as soon as the liquid touches it.

Two Pennsylvanians have patented a fruit picker, consisting of a pole with a steel loop at the top, having the upper edge sharpened and bent inward to cut the fruit from the limb. A loosely woven tube made of cords is attached to the under side of the loop and extends down to the lower end of the pole to break the fall of the fruit.

LITTLE PHYSICIAN.

She Wanted to See the Fever When It Turned for Her Father.

A San Francisco physician recently had a patient who was very ill with typhoid fever, and the man's little daughter was allowed to go into the sick room for a few minutes to see her father, for fear the interview might be the last. The child had been hearing many people ask if her father's fever had turned. She looked him over curiously.

"Papa," she remarked, "I wish I could see you when your fever turns."

The father looked gratified at this, interpreting the remark to mean a wish for his recovery.

"Why do you wish to be with me?" he inquired, fondly.

"Because when your fever turns, I suppose you will be whirling around like anything!"

The innocent little bit of misconception railled the invalid. From that moment he began to mend.—San Francisco News Letter.

NOT RETURNABLE.

A Sheffield merchant, whose daughter had married a man with whom it proved that she could not get on very well, was much surprised some weeks ago to see the young lady return home again with all her belongings. The old man listened very attentively to her story and then went to his desk and wrote a letter to his son-in-law, which he gave to his daughter, assuring her that her husband would receive her kindly after this. The pair, on reading the letter, found in it the following notice:

"Dear Sir: Goods that have been selected at one's own free will at my establishment are not taken back again."

The young couple laughed heartily, and were reconciled.—London Tit-Bits.

LOOKED AFTER HERSELF.

And Incidentally Lost Ten Dollars For Her Son.

He is a son to be proud of and she is a handsome old lady with much self-reliance. After weeks of arrangement and discussion she was to visit a daughter in another state, making the trip alone. The son protested against the venture as more than she could undertake, but his solicitude met with rather a chilly reception.

"Don't treat me as though I were a child," objected the old lady. "I travelled before you were born, and have more confidence in myself than I would have in anyone you might send along. If not permitted to look after myself I would prefer to remain at home. I'll not go about creating the impression that I require a guardian."

This left no room for argument, and after giving her careful instructions as to how she must proceed from one end of the route to the other, the son said: "Now, here is your transportation. The conductor will tear off what is necessary, and just as soon as you reach sister's put the mileage that is left in this envelope and mail it to me. I want to use it as soon as it is available."

The mother demurred at such explicit instructions. She knew just what was to be done and she would attend to it without the aid of written forms or a diagram. She made the journey, her safe arrival being reported by the daughter. For two weeks the son waited patiently for what was left of that mileage book, and then wrote about it.

"I told you," came the answer, "that I learned to travel long before you did. It is well that such was the case. On the train I met one of the most entertaining and helpful men I ever knew. He was of great assistance to me, and when he saw my transportation he told me as gently as possible that it would be worth nothing to you after I had used a portion of it. But he is connected with the company, and would give me $5 for it. Of course I thanked him heartily and accepted this generous offer. You should know what you are about hereafter, especially when you undertake to advise one older than yourself."

The good son simply sat down and indulged in mental profanity. He was out $10 with no chance of getting even. —Detroit Free Press.

Parson Johnson—So dis little chile am a gal. Do de udder one belong toe de contrary sex?

Mrs. Jackson—Yais, pahson; dat's a gal, too.—Judge.

—Ladies' tailor made wraps and costumes at George R. Jackson's.

COAL AND WOOD

WOOD AND COAL

We carry the most complete stock of fuel in the city. Don't overlook us.

WOOD

OAK, FIR AND BARK

in any length.

FINE CUT WOOD

24 and 16 inch lengths sold in half-cord quantities.

COAL

ANTHRACITE — Only a limited quantity.

ALEXANDRA — A nice, clean grate and stove coal.

WELLINGTON — Spes for itself. It has no rival.

COMOX — Specially adapted for furnace use.

Don't forget our City Office, No. 104 GOVERNMENT STREET, Adelphi Block. See our window for samples.

Spratt & Macaulay.

COAL.

CITY COAL DEPOT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

We sell the best

Double Screened Coal, $5 per ton
Lump Coal, $5.50 per ton.
Comox Lump, for furnaces, $5 "

Terms cash. Your order solicited

W. WALKER,

Office Store St., opp. Telegraph Hotel

COAL.

New Vancouver Coal Co., Ld.,

NANAIMO, B.C.

VICTORIA AGENTS—KINGHAM & CO. Office cor. Port and Broad Sts. Telephone 913.

Double Screened Southfield Coal, $5.00 per ton.
Double Screened New Wellington, 6.00 per ton.
Of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city; weight guaranteed.

Coal Wharf Foot of Johnson Street

The Electric Wood Yard

....WOOD AND COAL....

Wood in all lengths as required, promptly delivered.

Raymond & Painter.

Address, Lime Shed, Pandora St., or 35 Cormorant St. Tel. 638.

W. JONES,

Auctioneer.

Salerooms 133 Government St.
Open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Auction sales held at salerooms every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.

Auction sales arranged for and conducted at your residence on the shortest notice.

Best prices obtained.

Furniture bought for cash.

Agent for steam tug Lotte.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

P. J. DAVIES,

Out-Door Sales Promptly Attended To.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER COMMISSION MERCHANT

81 Johnson St., Victoria.

I. O. O. F.

Members of this order are hereby invited to attend the meeting of Columbia Lodge, No. 2, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3rd, when a lecture will be delivered by Bro. Rev. W. D. Barber, on "Lord Macaulay." By request of Committee.

NOTICE

The Victoria Gas Co., Ltd., have reduced the price of Coke at the Gas Works to

$3.00 per ton.
20 cents per bbl.
10 cents per sack.

The Gas Co. also loan without cost, fixed free, the highest grade cooking and heating gas stoves, and have reduced the price of gas used by them to $1.25 per 1,000 feet. A trial solicited.

nov1-1w BY ORDER.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE PRICE OF CLOCKS AND WATCHES HAVING BEEN ADVANCED 25 PER CENT., NO ADVANCE WILL BE MADE BY US ON FORMER PRICES UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

S. A. STODDART,

DIRECT IMPORTERS, 68 YATES ST.

"Municipal Clauses Act, 1896."

Pursuant to the above act, notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at the next sitting of the said Board as a Licensing Court for the transfer of the retail license of the premises situate at the southeast corner of Government and Humboldt streets, in the said city, known as the Bay View Hotel, of which premises I am the owner and present license holder, to Richard Henry Berryman, of Victoria, aforesaid, saloon keeper.

Dated the 1st day of November, 1897.

J. H. SEMLEY.

FOR SALE.

On Pender Island 3,181 acres of mixed farm, fruit and pasture land, some cleared, with coal and mineral rights at ($2) per acre. Title, Crown Grants.

The Island abounds with game, the bays with fish. For further particulars see Directory. Apply

H. J. ROBERTSON,
Balmoral Hotel.

NOLTE

GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.

FORT ST.

Windsor Fire Relief Fund.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions lists have been opened at the City Hall, Government Buildings, Supreme Court, Banks of B.C., B.N.A., and Montreal, the Customs House, the Province Office, the Public Schools, Times and Colonist offices, in aid of the sufferers from the recent fire in Windsor, Nova Scotia, whereby it is estimated 3,000 people have been rendered homeless, many of whom are entirely destitute. It is to be hoped a liberal response will be made to this appeal.

CHAS. E. REDFERN,
Mayor.

A. SHERET,

Plumber,

102 FORT ST. Gas and Hot Water Fitter

COR. BLANCHARD.

TO LET

7 roomed house and stable, Jessie St., $15.
5 roomed cottage, Boyd St., furnished, $12
5 roomed cottage, James and Andrew Sts., furnished, $18.
8 roomed house, ¾ acre land, Oak Bay Avenue, $14.
6 roomed house, cor. Boyd and Sylvia, $18
6 roomed house, Randall St., $8.
6 roomed house, 178 Chatham St., $10.
5 roomed house, Jessie St., $8.
8 roomed house, Dallas Road.
7 roomed house, Oak Bay Ave., $8.
7 roomed house, Caledonia Ave., $10.
4 roomed cottage, Oak Bay, ½ acre land, sea front, $5.

BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO., 28 BROAD STREET

H. KURTH,

Brewer and Bottler of BEER, ALE AND STOUT

Try our Milwaukee Lager.

138 FORT STREET. P.O. BOX 105.... Victoria, B.C.

TRY

"Nipacold"

For a Cold In the Head.

Bowes' Drug Store.

100 GOVERNMENT STREET NEAR YATES STREET.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Step ladders at 80 Douglas St. *

—Moulders' tools at 80 Douglas st. *

—Ask for the "Province" or "Rosebud" and get a hand made cigar. *

—Ladies' Tailor made suits are made by men at George R. Jackson's. *

—15 cent tea kettles, 15 cent dish pans and other cheap tinware at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

The "Badminton," late Manor House, Vancouver, under management of R. S. Stratton.

—Personal—If the lady who called several times last week will again visit our millinery parlors she will find that the new shapes in ladies' walkins hats are just in. J. Partridge, Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. *

—A splendid stock of sporting goods just received direct from the best factories in England and the United States, comprising shot guns, rifles, shooting coats, etc., at Henry Short & Son's, Gunmakers, 72 Douglas street. *

—The meeting which was to have been held at Colquitz Hall yesterday evening to consider the advisability of forming a farmers' institute in that district was postponed until to-morrow evening. Mr. Paterson, Mr. J. R. Anderson and others will address the meeting.

—Dr. Jones, the dentist, wishes to contradict the rumors that he is retiring from practice. He is still to be found at his dental parlors, over the Bank of British Columbia, with everything up-to-date and at prices to suit the times. Jacketing teeth and bridge work a specialty. *

—The death occurred yesterday at New Westminster of Flora Ross, who for many years past has been matron of the provincial asylum for the insane in that city. Mrs. Ross was formerly a resident of Victoria, the Ross family having large interests here. The funeral will take place at New Westminster.

—A very strong new programme is on at the Cinematographe exhibition, Yates street, this week, the central attraction being an exciting bull fight at Madrid. An extremely realistic view of "Pelicans at Feeding Time" elicits great admiration. The Cinematographe company have received a number of new views for showing in Victoria. Another programme, specially prepared for the school children, will be offered on Saturday.

—The remains of the late William G. Lawson were taken to their last resting place yesterday afternoon. The funeral cortege left the family residence at 3 p.m. and proceeded to Christ Church Cathedral, were the burial services were conducted, as well as at the graveside, by Rev. Canon Beanlands. The pall bearers were Messrs. C. H. T. Bake, D. Driscoll, T. Shaw, Henry Bland, A. McGregor and W. T. Marshall.

—The men who are about to undertake the construction of a road through the White Pass evidently mean business. George A. Brackett, the railroad contractor, who built a large section of the Northern Pacific railway, is at the head of the project. He went north on the City of Seattle on Monday with a party who will make the preliminary survey. On her next trip the Seattle will take north the material for a steel bridge to be built by the company, doing away with the present steep climb. It will be a toll road.

—A letter from Tagish Lake, brought down by the Government party, states that Edward Henderson, of Seattle, who brutally murdered Tombery Peterson, a sailor, on Sept. 18th, fifteen miles below the lake, had been handed over to Capt. Harper of the Mounted Police, who was taking him to Dawson. The murder was committed at 2 o'clock in the morning, Henderson first shooting his victim with a 45 Colts revolver and then beating him on the head. As soon as Customs Collector Godson heard of the murder he sent Officers Dillon, Hinds and Jackson to the scene. They took charge of the murderer. A jury was sworn in and an inquiry held, which conclusively showed that Peterson had been murdered by Henderson with little provocation. Much credit is given Collector Godson for the manner in which he handled the case. The letter further states that the collection of duty is proceeding peacefully and without harshness, the Americans expressing satisfaction at the courteous manner in which they are treated by the customs officers. Men are rushing past with the hope of crossing Lake Labange before it freezes.

—Smoke the "Province" and "Rosebud" cigar. *

—The finest and most delicious sauce in the world, Yorkshire Relish. *

—ARMOUR'S STAR BACON for sale at Jameson's, 33 Fort street. *

—Miss Wylde has opened a studio at 58 Cadboro Bay Road, and is prepared to receive pupils. *

—For something very nice in fancy and plain dress goods, trimmings and evening gloves, go to the Stirling, 88 Yates street. *

—The ladies of the W.C.T.U. will hold a parlor social to-morrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Jabez Spencer on Belleville street.

—Beginning to-morrow (November 4) the morning train for Nanaimo will leave at 9 o'clock, instead of 8. This arrangement will hold good for the winter months.

—SCHLITZ, the beer that made Milwaukee famous, on draught, 5c. per glass, at the Bank Exchange, the coziest, cleanest, coolest and cheapest restaurant in the city. *

—High tea will be served from 5 to 7 o'clock at the bazaar in Institute Hall to-day. One of the grand attractions at the bazaar is the graphone, which gives some comical speeches and a variety of band and other selections.

—The strike of the granite cutters at the new government buildings was settled yesterday evening, Mr. Bradbury, the contractor, acceding to their demands and stopping the "piece-work" in his yard. The stonecutters returned to work this morning.

Still another vessel is to be added to the rapidly increasing fleet of colliers carrying coal between Departure Bay and San Francisco. The American ship Hecla, which has been undergoing repairs for some time past at Port Townsend, is the latest addition to the fleet. She has just been sold to A. W. Anderson, of San Francisco.

—Head pupils of South Park school for October were: First division, Gladys Maud Cameron; 2nd division, Emma Gertrude Black; 3rd division (equal), Helen Maud Emery, Agnes Anne Lorimer; 4th division, May Louise James; 5th division, Millie Ingraham Black; 6th division, Flora Mabel Black; 7th division, Walter Goode Thomas; 8th division, Violet Deakin; 9th division, Amy Gertrude Marion. A. D. Cameron, principal.

—All the arrangements for the lecture upon the gold fields of Klondike district, which Mr. William Ogilvie, F.R.G.S., has consented to give in this city, have now been perfected. The date announced is Friday evening of this week, and from the intense interest now being felt in the subject and Mr. Ogilvie's intimate acquaintance with the upper Yukon country and its rich mineral resources, it may safely be prophesied that Institute Hall will be none too spacious for the accommodation of the audience which will that evening be drawn to it. The enterprise and thoughtfulness that prompted the securing of the lecture cannot be too highly appreciated.

FROM THE STICKEEN.

F. Warburton Pike and H. P. Bell Return From the North.

F. Warburton Pike, of the Cassiar Central Railway Company, and H. P. Bell, C.E., the engineer who has been making an exploratory survey for that company, returned to Victoria from the north this morning. They came down on the steamer Alki and caught the steamer City of Kingston, on which they came to Victoria, at Port Townsend. Mr. Pike has during his absence been at Telegraph creek looking after the interests of that company, while Mr. Bell went inland. Other passengers who came down on the Alki and who arrived on the steamer Kingston this morning, were John C. Calbreath, storekeeper, of Fort Wrangel, and owner of the river steamer Alaskan; a man named Smith, who has been mining for many years past in the Cassiar district, Jack Martin, a packer, who has been packing on the Stickeen route, and the members of Mr. Jennings' party. Mr. Warburton Pike brought down a large sum of money, duty collected by Mr. Pritchard, the customs officer at Glenora.

FRANK YORKE RETURNS.

Progress of Work Under His Charge at Telegraph Creek.

Frank M. Yorke, head of the expedition who intend building a saw mill and a steamer for service on Lake Teslin in the spring, arrived in Victoria on the steamer City of Kingston this morning. He came down to Port Townsend on the Alki, where he caught the Kingston. Mr. Yorke has returned for more provisions. His party are all well and making good progress in getting in their goods to the saw mill and other goods belonging to the expeditions have been taken in to a point about forty miles from Telegraph Creek, where they are cached. The heavy machinery is still at Telegraph Creek and no attempt will be made to take it in to Lake Teslin until the snow falls and renders the trail fit for sleighing. As soon as snow falls work will be commenced immediately, and it will not be long until all the property of the expedition is at the lake and work begun on the saw mill. The steamer will be built at the saw mill on its completion. Another passenger who came down on the Alki was E. J. Duchesnay, the engineer, who has been surveying a route for the railway which the C.P.R. propose to build this winter from Telegraph Creek or Glenora to Lake Teslin, where conection will be made with Mr. Yorke's steamer. The passengers going from Victoria in the spring will then, aided by these facilities, be able to reach Dawson with ease. There will then be steamer accommodation from Wrangel up the Stickeen, a railway from the head of navigation to Lake Teslin, and steamer accommodation from there to the gold fields.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. Reid, of New Westminster, is here on a visit.

F. J. Wheeler, of the Great Northern, Vancouver, is in the city.

W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., and wife returned from the Sound this morning.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

"The Queen of Soaps"

WHITE ROSE AND CUCUMBER.

Manufactured by Sharp Bros., London, Eng. Unrivalled for the Complexion. 15 cents per cake; two for 25 cents.

John Cochrane, Chemist, N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

TREASURE ISLAND

H. M. S. Imperieuse Returns from an Unsuccessful Search for the Buried Millions.

Charles Harford, the Man Who Says He Has Located It, a Passenger Down.

Under His Directions a Watch from the Flagship Dig for Two Days.

H.M.S. Imperieuse returned this morning from South America after an unsuccessful search for the $30,000,000 in gold, silver and precious stones which Charles Harford, who arrived from the island on the sealing schooner Aurora in August last, claims to have located on the island.

The flagship left Esquimalt on September 22nd and, acting under orders from the home office, proceeded to San Jose de Guatemala to protect the lives and look after the interests of the British subjects resident in that city, as a revolution was then in progress. When the Imperieuse arrived at Guatemala the revolution was practically over. The fighting was almost at an end and the victorious army of the President Barrios, the government leader, was marching back, having completely routed the insurgents, many of whom, including the leader, had fled to Costa Rica. But four days were spent at Sana Jose de Guatemala and then the revolution being at an end, save for a little guerilla warfare, the flagship put to sea.

After a few days' cruising about, which were spent in practising with the guns, she made for Cocos Island, where a party of about 100 men, under Lieut. Lee, went ashore to dig for the treasure.

On the flagship when she sailed from Victoria were E. Harris, brother of Mr. Harris, of Lowenberg, Harris & Co., and Charles Harford, whom Victorians know as the man who claims to have located the treasure. He had interested Mr. Harris in the matter and together they had interested the admiral and officers of the flagship in the treasure to such an extent that the admiral decided to make a search. Harris was taken down as a guest of the admiral, and during the voyage the men of the vessel knew him as "a correspondent of the New York Herald." Harford was a passenger whom the men knew as an interpreter.

It was on the fourteenth of October last that the Imperieuse arrived at Cocos Island and the watch on duty immediately went ashore armed with spades and acting under directions given by Harford they began to dig for the hidden treasure. It was, however, the rainy season, and as fast as they dug a hole the water ran in and filled it up. The digging was continued from place to place for two days, but without success, although several of those who were in the watch engaged in the search say that the slate covering the hiding place of the treasure was discovered. The weather being very bad and the anchorage entirely unsuitable for such a large vessel—the Imperieuse is a vessel of 8,400 tons—Admiral Palliser then decided to abandon the search and sailed northward.

When the warship arrived at the island Gustave Gissler, the German belonging to Stockton, who is also engaged in searching for the treasure, was away at Puntas Arena, on the Costa Rican coast, with Gus Livingstone, one of the Victoria sealers who was left there by the Aurora expedition, after provisions. Capt. Whidden, the other Victorian left by the Aurora expedition, had also left the island. The only people on the island were two Germans, the wife of one of them and the wife of Gissler.

As soon as Harford went ashore he covered his face with a handkerchief, but Mrs. Gissler knew him at once and shouted to him: "I know you, Harford; it's useless for you to cover up your face, and don't you dare to put a spade in this island." No heed was, however, taken of this and the sailors dug as stated without result.

This, however, is not a final search, for it is the belief of many of those on the Imperieuse that had the war ship stayed a few days longer the treasure would have been found. Many say that H.M.S. Amphion has been ordered to Cocos Island to search for the buried millions, but this is denied by Admiral Palliser. He says that she is going to San Jose de Guatemala to relieve the flagship, and if her services are not wanted there she will go southward, but no further than Coquimbo. If she goes to Cocos Island she will be acting without orders.

Harford was landed at Guatemala on the upward trip, where, Admiral Palliser says, he will fit out an expedition to go down for the treasure. Harris came back to Victoria.

On the way down, while nearing San Jose de Guatemala, one of the crew was washed overboard and drowned. The unfortunate man, Charles Gibbs, a carpenter's mate, was closing a gun room port hole during the heavy blow experienced on the night of October 6th, and he was swept overboard. A lifeboat was immediately lowered, but Gibbs sank out of sight before help could reach him.

—Weiler Bros. have received another fine assortment of table lamps; see the window. *

Fine Suits FOR GENTLEMEN.

There is richness, elegance and wonderful variety in the collection of fine suits for gentlemen here to-day. We thought the stock complete weeks ago, but, like sunsets, it grows larger, better, continually. Take those fine imported Scotch fabrics. Here's a number of them in various colorings, mostly brown mixtures, good, perfect fitting, well made, fairly priced suits in single and double breasted, at

$12.00

Cameron, The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

THE YANTIC AGAIN.

Lieut. Hodges, representing Governor Pingree, of Michigan, on the United States war ship Yantic has, under instructions, given a receipt for the Yantic from the hands of the United States government, and the state of Michigan will be henceforth responsible for it. The owners of the Canadian steamer damaged by the Yantic will have to seek compensation through the colonial office.

Cannington, Ont., Nov. 3.—Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., was yesterday presented with an address by the Conservatives of Victoria and North Ontario in recognition of his services to the party during the last elections.

QUEER TESTAMENT.

Directions Left by People for the Persons Who Outlive Them.

Among recent queer testaments in Germany are the following: Anna Flegler, widow of a wealthy merchant in Breslau, desired expressly that an orchestra should play the "Blue Danube" waltz, her favorite tune, while her coffin was being lowered into the grave. The clergy, however, forbade this as likely to create a public scandal, and the "mourning" relicts contented themselves with having that waltz played at home, before the coffin was moved, the lid being taken off meanwhile.

Albrecht Hauser, an old bachelor, died in Freiburg, and left all his property to his four best boon companions. But they had to carry out the conditions of the will first, these being that the body be incinerated, the ashes strewn to the four winds from the top of the Feldberg (a high mountain), and then a great drinking bout was to ensue, during which champagne had to flow in torrents.

In Xanten, on the Rhine, another old bachelor, named Bekerke, died, leaving his entire fortune of 120,000 marks to his dog, a fine creature of the Great Dane breed. With the money a house was to be purchased and the dog was to be master of it, his keeper receiving a salary of 2,000 marks per annum. After the dog's death the property was to go to the Berlin Humane Society.—Chicago Record.

"We anarchists," said the apostle, "hold that no man has a right to dictate the conduct of another man."

"How about a woman having the right to dictate?" asked the student.

"O, well, I supposed, theoretically she has no right, either, but she will do it just the same. We acknowledge the laws of nature, and that is one of them."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"That new girl of ours is wonderfully quick in her movements. She runs up and down the cellar stairs as light-footed as a fairy."

"Where does she come from?"

"Kansas."

"That accounts for it. The people out there spend half their time scuttling into their cyclone cellars."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fuddy—Is Torman a man of good judgment?

Duddy—He would be if he did not rely so much upon his own judgment.—Boston Transcript.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—Dr Beckman, Dr Hancock and wife, H L Bechtel, N P Lorey, Mrs Lorey, Miss Talburg, H Dunn, O Stratton, W B McInnes and wife, H M Jordan, B H Lovely, Mrs King, G Alexander, J Martin, R Stewart, Miss Eastman, G Wildening, D Fay, H Pellican, Mrs Martin, H S Johns, A Hamfeld, J Calbert, F M Yorke, N Pike, H Drummond, J Martin, T Hornsby, C Bishop, W Daniels, N P Bell, M Clark, J Hiland.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—J B Greenfield, F J Wheeer, A J McKay, C T Barnett, H M Hubbard, C Blewett, W T Steen, Capt Soule, R J Woods, H W Cox, J H Adams, Miss Davis, J E Smith, E Sperry, Mrs J Cameron, Rev Dr Reid, Mrs Wilson, W G Tanner, R Carter, J Fernham, J McIlree, Miss McCrimmon, F S Roper, A Robertson, J L Drapple, J E Scarlett, Mrs Dickie, R W Riddell, J Fuller, A M Oliver, C P Bauman, R Sherbrook, M Matheson, T F Thompson, F Lucas, J Tasse, B Bonner, A D Fraser, H C Graham and H Brenner.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—E Wall & Co, Langley & H Bros, Lt-Col H E Smith, C E Jones, Moore & Co, Deas & Hiscocks, J Cochrane, Gilmore & McC, Ames Holden Co, D Spencer, Albion Iron Works, D R Ross, F R Stewart, G S & R, R McDonald, W Wilby, W Bowness, W Blair, W Dalby, S Sea, H Croft, H B Co, P McQuade, Com Royal E, H Buckles, H Tye H Co, A B Erskine, Johns Bros, H L Salmon, E B Marvin, J Bray, Weiler Bros, R P Rithet, J Hutcheson, Lenz & Leiser, J H Todd & Son, Turner B & Co, Speed Bros, F Carne, C H Bowes, Wilson Bros, R S Day and Dom Ex Co.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—McGregor & Son, FePiFi & Co, H E Levy, Sinclair & Co, T Earle, T N Hibben, McKillican & A, B C Mill T & T Co, M & J Welcome, N Marshall, J H Baker, A B Erskine, J Fullerton, Colonist, Va'o & Brooks, F R Stewart, Wilson Bros, R H Jameson.

COAL—Leave orders with MUNN, HOLLAND & CO., (opposite the Driard) Broad street.

COME TO CREIGHTON'S

IT WILL PAY YOU TO DO SO

When you are ordering a $25 Suit of us we will give you back $2.50. This means for the next 30 days we will sell from our entire stock at 10 per cent. off regular prices. Tweed Suitings in all the latest shades and novelties.

See our New Overcoatings. Our Trouserings Take the Lead.

CREIGHTON & CO. The Reliable Tailors. No. 74 Yates Street.

.... FOR ....

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld., Wharf St.

WM. STEWART, THE LEADING COSTUMER

AN INVITATION

The Ladies of Victoria are invited to visit our New Dressmaking Parlors, 62 Fort street, to examine our work and see the Latest Styles in Fashions and Dress Goods. It will well repay any lady who is contemplating a new Fall Costume to give us a call. Our specialties are:

BALL, EVENING AND DINNER COSTUMES, FANCY DRESSES AND SILK WAISTS IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

NOTE THE ADDRESS NO. 62 FORT STREET, NEXT TO CAMPBELL'S DRUG STORE.

EVERY PAIR A NUGGET.

OUR STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE, RELIABLE, POPULAR PRICED SHOES.

MOCCASINS, RUBBER SHEETS, ETC.

A. B. ERSKINE CORNER OF GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

Razors, Pocket and Sporting Knives, Table Cutlery, Scissors and Shears. Guaranteed best make. A fine line of Mineral Glasses and Compasses just received at . . . . . .

78 GOVERNMENT STREET. FOX'S

Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is Now Complete.

FULL LINES OF

Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds.

Nobby Overcoatings. Fashionable Trouserings.

Newest Patterns and Weaves.

A. GREGG & SON, Tailors, Yates Street.

Use The Times Want Column

If You Want Your Wants Supplied.

BY BOOK POST.

A lovable little book has recently been issued by the author of "Probable Sons," called "The Odd One," (1) a story for children, and, like the many other delightful juvenile tales published of late years, is quite as good reading for older people. Betty is one of a family of five little ones noted for mischief and daring, of whom there are the two older ones and the baby twins and the "odd one," Betty. Her singleness is cast up to her in unconscious cruelty by the other children and to the sensitive little girl it becomes a chronic sorrow. At the outset of the story she is puzzled by the text, "these are they which came out of great tribulation," and hearing that no one could go to heaven who had not been through tribulation is much distressed. Much of the tale is concerned with her childish efforts to acquire tribulation that she may not be left out of the "shining" throng. A kindly lady sends her a puppy that she may no longer be the odd one, and an affectionate pair they are, until poor doggie loses his life in an endeavor to defend his mistress from danger. It is then the little maid knows tribulation and is comforted with the knowledge. The presence of elders in the story and the part Betty innocently plays in setting wrongs right and reconciling those in enmity and bringing consolation to the sorrowful at heart is a touching one. The tale is carefully told, gentle with music and flowers and meadows, bright with childish gayety and merry sports, tender with griefs of little hearts and love and kindness, and, perhaps, best of all, faithful with real childishness and natural incidents. The course of the narrative is eventful enough to satisfy little imaginations and the craving for "something to happen once in a while" in nursery circles, where "nothing ever does happen."

One approaches the subject of "The Martian" (2) with sadness. The kindly author knows now the why of many things he gently pondered over in his three great books. When his pen was stayed many hearts mourned. From such a beginning into what delights might he not have brought us? And in gratitude for the pleasure he has given there must be only fair words of his parting grief. "The Martian," written as it is in "telegraphese," tells the story concisely and with the heaven-born sense of personation. There are loving people in the pages—Barty, Maurice, Leah, the children, the school boys, the masters, the Archibalds, the Gibsons, who will roam forever honored through bookland. There is no black presence as that of Svengali darkening the pages; all is kindness and naturalness, and mingled gayety and sorrow. The devotion of Bob Maurice to Barty, lasting from school days until death, is a beautiful record of shining ennobling unselfishness. The love of Leah and Barty lifted them above the throng of placid, affectionate, mildly disagreeing, married people. Their home life, with its clever, healthy, pretty children and its background of art and music and letters, is a good thing to look upon. The least interesting part of the book is Martia herself, and, alas! there is now no Du Maurier to tell us why she is so unfortunately placed in the hero's life. There is some artistic and satisfactory reason, no doubt, why she comes into Barty's life and dominates his literary activity beyond the obvious and less desirable one that this penpower was a thing apart from herself. The sad ending has much to compensate. One has only to turn back to the happy lives well lived out before death comes.

The best educational thought of the present day strongly favors shorter Latin grammars than have been in use hitherto in American schools. It is well known that in Germany, where classical study is probably more systematic and thorough than in any country in the world, a grammar of 250 pages or less suffices for all the needs of the preparatory school and gymnasium. The present work, "A Brief Latin Grammar," (3) is an entirely new treatment of the subject, based upon the results of the most modern research. While preserving the fullness necessary to cover all grammatical points arising in high school work, the author, by a wise exclusion of the unessential and by the use of tabular presentations, which add materially to clearness of impression, has been enabled to cover the necessary ground within the limits of 235 pages of text. Every grammatical fact and construction is presented in the fewest, clearest and least technical words possible, so as to appeal most strongly to the student's common sense. Perhaps the first thing to strike one in this work is the clear page, secured by the use of only two sizes of type and one set of section sub-divisions. Full-face type is used to distinguish the tense-sign of verbs from the stem and personal ending and the paradigms of the four conjugations are printed side by side upon the same page, and within each conjugation a parallel view is given also of the indicative and subjunctive moods.

The famous play of Freytag's, "Die Journalistic," (4) is regarded by the Germans as the best representative of their nineteenth century comedy. Its humor and character-drawing are admirable. The mastery of the German language displayed in it shows the true literary artist, while its colloquial character particularly adapts it for use by classes studying German. The work forms one of the series of "Modern German Texts," most of which are printed in clear Schwabacher type, now so popular in Germany.

I have received a half year of "Birds" (5), that is from the first number of this interesting magazine. It is difficult to know what class of people would not care to be subscribers. The publication must be of universal interest. The great attraction is the number of color plates in each issue. Attached to each bird picture is a page or more of description of the bird, its habits and haunts. It is simply written, remembering childish readers, and, indeed, the book ought to be in every nursery. The first number was issued in January of this year with a beautiful frontispiece, "Nonpareil," the bird life-size, followed by other examples of color photography showing the birds in their natural tints, of the resplendent trogon, the mandarin duck, the golden pheasant, the Australian grass parrakeet, the cock of the rock, the red bird of paradise, the golden throated toucan, the red rumped tanager and the golden oriole. The succeeding issues are of equal merit, some of the illustrations being of exceeding beauty. The backgrounds and nests and settings of the birds themselves add much to the pictures. A more entertaining way of gaining instruction in the wonderful bird life of all countries could scarcely be devised. Some notable photographs are those of the American blue jay in the February number, the rose-breasted grossbeak and the purple gallinule in the April issue, the orchard oriole with its wonderful nest in May, the pretty setting of the yellow-throated vireo in June, the different kinds of ducks, including mallard, canvasback and wood, in the July number, and the yellow legs and its beautiful background of river and trees and the Wilson's phalarope with its young in the August issue. I shall be always glad to get this magazine. It is worth keeping as a valuable record and a portfolio of pleasure. Certainly, few magazines so cheaply produced offer such good material for a permanent addition to the library. The color photography is novel and attractive.

The October Atlantic is an anniversary number—the fourth year of its existence. It is pleasant to see old age creeping on without any marks of debility. Rather is the Atlantic like good wine. It is a notable number. The purpose of its early days, "to hold literature above all other human interests and to suffer no confusion of its ideals," is as visible in this issue as in its first. There are contributions by James Lane Allan, Ferdinand Brunetiere, Henry B. Fuller, F. Hopkinson Smith, Henry M. Stanley, Kate Douglas Wiggin, George Kennan and other scarcely less famed. Both Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Stedman contribute poems, that of the former a clear cut called "Forever and a Day." The two serials, "Caleb West" and "Penelope's Progress," take hold of one's interest immediately. Even hardened story readers will get a new sensation. That the Atlantic will live on beyond the human span, keeping a worthy standard for generations yet unborn, must be the wish of every discriminating reader.

Table Talk for October has a good article on "The Model Kitchen," others on "An Approved China Drink" and on "Dishes Dainty and Nourishing." An extended description of good cake making will be useful, and of the fine art of serving eggs. The latter gives innumerable suggestions for both cooking and serving this nutritious food.

MADGE ROBERTSON.

(1.) The Odd One. Fleming H. Revell & Co., publishers, Toronto. Cloth, 50c.
(2.) The Martian, by George du Maurier. Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto, publishers. Paper, 75c.
(3.) A Brief Latin Grammar, by W. D. Mooney, A.M. Cloth, 75c.
(4.) Die Journalisten, by Gustav Freytag. Boards, 35c. American Book Co., New York City, publishers.
(5.) Birds. Nature Study Publishing Co., Chicago. $1.50 per annum.

QUEEN BEHIND THE FINGER.

Lilian Bell Gets Her First Taste of Real Liberty in England.

Miss Lilian Bell, who is narrating her impressions of the old world and its people for the Ladies' Home Journal, writes from London to the November issue of that magazine: "I have seen the houses of parliament, and the tower and Westminster Abbey, and the World's Fair, but the most impressive sight I ever beheld is the upraised hand of a London policeman. I never heard one of them speak except when spoken to. But let one little blue-coated man raise his forefinger and every vehicle on wheels stops, and stops instantly; stops in obedience to law and order; stops without swearing or gesticulating or abuse; stops with no underhanded trying to drive out of the line and get by on the other side; just stops and that is the end of it. And why? Because the Queen of England is behind that raised finger. Why, a London policeman has more power than our president. Even the Queen's coachmen obey that forefinger. Understanding how to obey, that is what makes liberty.

"I am the most flamboyant of Americans, and the most recklessly addicted to my own country, but I must admit that I had my first real taste of liberty in England. I will tell you why. In America nobody obeys anybody. We make our laws and then most industriously set about studying out a plan by which we may evade them. America is suffering, as all republics must of necessity suffer, from liberty in the hands of the multitude. The multitude are ignorant and liberty in the hands of the ignorant is always license."

A cough which persists day after day should not be neglected any longer. It means something more than a mere local irritation and the sooner it is relieved the better. Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is prompt to act and sure to cure.

Mrs. Newlywed—I'm going to put a little poison on this piece of angel-cake and put it where the mice can get it. I think it will kill them.

Mr. Newlywed—Why, of course it will. But why do you put the poison on it?—Puck

"Mr. Highmore, have I ever given you any reason for your persistently asking me to marry you?"

"Great Caesar, yes, Miss Julia! You've refused me five or six times."—Chicago Tribune.

It often happens that the doctor is out of town when most needed. The two-year-old daughter of J. Y. Schenck, of Cadiz, Ind. Ter., was threatened with croup. He writes: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor at once; but as he was out of town, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved the child immediately." A bottle of that remedy in the house will often save the expense of a doctor's bill, besides the anxiety always occasioned by serious sickness. When it is given as soon as the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. Thousands of mothers always keep it in their homes. The 25 and 50 cent bottle for sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

SPARROWS AVENGE A WRONG

The Riddle mansion, which stands in Glen Riddle, Delaware county, Pa., has for some time been the roosting place of several families of sparrows, and the birds had become a regular pest. One day last week Mrs. Riddle decided to get rid of the birds, and, mounting a ladder she tore off at least a dozen nests from the eaves of the porch. The old birds returned later, and finding their homes wrecked had a noisy meeting on the roof and then disappeared.

A stray pigeon that had been roosting around the place came back late in the afternoon and alighted on the eaves of the porch as usual. The pigeon evidently noticed something wrong, for several times he flew from the porch to where the dismantled nests lay. This caused the trouble, for the angry sparrows noticed it and suspected the pigeon of being the cause of their troubles. The unlucky pigeon was at once attacked by 20 screaming sparrows, who began pecking at him, and despite a brave resistance the sparrows came off victorious and left a mangled corpse on the field.

Medical men say rheumatism is the forerunner of heart disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by its action on the blood.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Ogilvie's Hungarian per bbl	$6.75
Lake of the Woods, per bbl	$6.75
Leitch's, per bbl	$6.50
O. K. per bbl	$5.50 to $6.00
Snow Flake, per bbl	$5.75
Premier, per bbl	$6.25
XXX, Enderby, per bbl	$6.00
XXX, Victoria, per bbl	$6.00
Wheat, per ton	$35 to $40
Barley, per ton	$28 to $30
Middlings, per ton	$22 to $25
Bran, per ton	$20 to $25
Ground feed, per ton	$26 to $30
Corn, whole	$26 to $29
Corn, cracked	$27 to $30
Oatmeal, per 10 pounds, 40c. to 50c.	
Rolled oats, (Or. or N. W.)	3c
Rolled oats (B. & K.) 7lb. sacks	30c
New potatoes, per lb	1c.
Cabbage	1½c.
Cauliflower, per head	10c. to 12½c
Corn, ped doz	15c.
Hay, baled, per ton	$15
Straw, per bale	50c. to 75c.
Onions, per lb	3c.
Bananas	25c. to 35c.
Lemons (California)	25c. to 35c.
Apples, per lb	3c. to 5c.
Apples, per box of 40 lbs	$1.00
Pears (Island)	3c.
Tomatoes	5c.
Plums	1c. to 2c.
Peaches	10c. to 12c.
Pineapples	25c. to 45c.
Oranges, Cal. seedlings	40c. to 50c.
Grapes	10c. to 12c.
Watermelons	40c. to 50c.
Mushmelons	25c. to 35c
Fish—small	8c. to 10c.
Eggs, Island, fresh, per doz	30c.
Eggs, Manitoba	25c.
Butter, creamery, per lb	25c.
Butter, Delta creamery, per lb	30c.
Butter, fresh	25c.
Cheese, Canadian	15c. to 20c.
Cheese, California	20c.
Hams, American, per lb	16c. to 18c.
Hams, Canadian, per lb	16c
Bacon, American, per lb	15c. to 18c.
Bacon, rolled, per lb	12c. to 16c
Bacon, long clear, per lb	12½c.
Bacon, Canadian, per lb	14c. to 16c
Shoulders	14c.
Lard	12½c. to 15c.
Sides beef, per lb	8c. to 9c.
Meats—beef, per pound	10c. to 15c.
Veal	8c. to 15c.
Mutton, per pound	10½c to 18c.
Mutton, whole	5c. to 9c.
Pork, sides, fresh, per lb	8½c.
Chickens, per pair	$1.00 to $1.50

If any of our readers are troubled with loss of hair, the best preparation to replenish it that we know of is Hall's Hair Renewer. Merit tells.

"If a man should attempt to kiss you what would you do?" he asked.

She held out a pretty little arm toward him. "Look," she said. "I have no muscle at all."

Immediately thereafter a man tried to kiss her.—Boston Herald.

"A Chicago policeman has just been left a big fortune in England, but he's decided to remain on the force."

"Why?"

"Because he'd have power to boss only about 200 people on his English property."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A Protection...

Baby's Own Soap is something more than a cleanser. It is a protection against the annoying and irritating skin troubles so often endured by infants.

It makes Babies happy and healthy, and keeps the delicate skin rosy, pink and clean.

Fragrant and pure, it is a perfect soap.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. Montreal.

CAUTION.—Many of the imitations of Baby's Own will burn and ruin the skin. 75

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

NOTICE.

To Prospectors, Miners and Holders of Mineral Claims on unoccupied land within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company's land grant, FOR ONE YEAR ONLY from the date of this notice, the Railway Company will sell their rights to minerals (except coal and iron) and the surface rights of mineral claims, at the price of $5.00 per acre. Such sales will be subject to all other reservations contained in conveyances from the Company prior to this date. One half of the purchase money to be paid ten days after recording the claim with the Government, and a duplicate of the record to be filed in the Company's Land Office, Victoria, on payment of the first instalment. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments, at the expiration of six and twelve months, without interest. Present holders of Mineral Claims who have not previously made other arrangements with the Company for acquiring Surface and Mineral Rights, are hereby notified to at once make the first payment on their Claims, as otherwise they will be deemed and treated as trespassers.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.
Victoria, B.C., June 1st, 1897.

JNO. MESTON.

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

TRANSPORTATION.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

FOR Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

S.S. AUSTRALIA, for HONOLULU only, Tuesday, November 2nd, at 2 p.m.

SS. ALAMEDA sails Thursday, November 11th, at 2 p.m.

Line to COOLGARDIE, Aust., and CAPE TOWN, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, 114 Montgomery Street.
Freight Office, 327 Market St., San Francisco.

Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Co.

TIME CARD No. 13.

Effective August 24th, 1897. Subject to Change Without Notice.

Str. City of Kingston

FROM TACOMA, DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAY).

Leave Tacoma	8:00 p.m.
Leave Seattle	10:00 p.m.
Leave Port Townsend	1:00 a.m.
Arrive Seattle	9:45 p.m.
Arrive Port Townsend	12:45 a.m.
Arrive Victoria	3:45 a.m.

FROM VICTORIA DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

Leave Victoria	9:00 a.m.
Leave Port Townsend	11:00 a.m.
Leave Seattle	2:15 p.m.
Arrive Port Townsend	10:45 a.m.
Arrive Seattle	1:45 p.m.
Arrive Tacoma	4:00 p.m.

WALTER OAKES, Superintendent.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION.

THERE IS ONLY ONE DIRECT ROUTE —TO— Eastern + Canadian and U.S. Points

You save time and money by travelling via the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. —AND— SOO PACIFIC RAILWAY

The only line running through first class sleepers, dining and day coaches from

Pacific to Atlantic Without Change.

For full particulars as to rates, time, etc., apply to

E. J. COYLE, D. P. A., Vancouver. GEO. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS To and From All European Points

FROM MONTREAL.

Allan Line, Carthaginian	Nov. 13
Allan Line, California	Nov. 20
Dominion Line, Labrador	Nov. 13
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario	Nov. 17
Beaver Line, Lake Superior	Nov. 20

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line, Locania	Nov. 13
Cunard Line, Etruria	Nov. 20
American Line, St. Paul	Nov. 17
American Line, St. Louis	Nov. 24
White Star Line, Britannic	Nov. 17
White Star Line, Majestic	Nov. 24
Red Star Line, Friesland	Nov. 17
Red Star Line, Kensington	Nov. 24
North German Lloyd Line, Lahn	Nov. 16
North German Lloyd Line, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Nov. 23

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Cor. Fort and Government streets, Victoria, General Steamship Agency.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

..TO.. Spokane, Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo Sandon, Grand Forks, Kettle River, Helena, Butte, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South

..RUNS.. PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, UPHOLSTERED TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

The Quickest All-Rail Route ..TO.. ROSSLAND KOOTENAI and KETTLE RIVER MINING DISTRICTS.

Only .....
22 HOURS TO SPOKANE
31 HOURS TO ROSSLAND
33 HOURS TO NELSON
36 HOURS TO KASLO and other points

Through tickets to Japan and China via the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B.C.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent, 255 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The Company's elegant steamers CITY OF PUEBLA, WALLA WALLA and UMATILLA, carrying H. B. M. mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C., for San Francisco, at 8 p.m., Nov. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Dec. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Jan. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29. Due at SAN FRANCISCO a.m...Nov. 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Dec. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Jan. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Feb. 1. Leave SAN FRANCISCO for VICTORIA, B. C., at 9 a.m., Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Dec. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31. Due at VICTORIA, a.m., Nov. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Dec. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Jan. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Feb. 3.

The elegant steamers CORONA and CITY OF TOPEKA leave VICTORIA for Alaska Oct. 27, Nov. 6, 11, 21, 26, Dec. 6, 11, 21, 26, Jan. 5, 10, 20, 25. Due back at VICTORIA Nov. 8, 18, 23, Dec. 3, 8, 18, 23, Jan. 2, 7, 17, 22, Feb. 1, 6.

R. P. RITHET & Co., Agents, 61 and 63 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.
J. F. TROWBRIDGE, P.S., Supt., Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., S. F.

Spokane Falls & Northern
Nelson & Fort Sheppard
Red Mountain Railways

The only all rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:00 a.m.	Spokane	6:00 p.m.
12:00 a.m.	Rossland	2:00 p.m.
9:20 a.m.	Nelson	5:35 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

Time Table No. 29, Taking Effect December 26th, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.

For Plumper Pass, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer, will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer "Tess" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table, at any time, without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JNO. IRVING, Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 29.

To take effect at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, November 4th, 1897.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily A. M.	Sat'dy and Sunday P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	8:00	3:0
Ar. Nanaimo	12.15	6.11
Ar. Wellington	12.40	6.30

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily A. M.	Sat'dy and Sunday P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8.30	3.30
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8.1	3.43
Ar. Victoria	12.07	7.00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y Co.

Commencing Monday, November 1st, 1897, the

S.S. "CITY of NANAIMO"

W. D. OWEN, Master.

Will sail as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer:

Lv. Victoria.....Monday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo Thursday, 8 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Friday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

THE LIBRARY CAR ROUTE

ROCK BALLAST—NO DUST.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

MEALS IN DINING CAR A LA CARTE.

America's Scenic Line.

THE DIRECT RAIL ROUTE —TO— KOOTENAY MINING COUNTRY.

Vestibuled trains through to St. Paul without change; only line running Buffet-Library cars for all points east.

Passengers leave Victoria by steamer City of Kingston at 8 a.m.

Shortest line to ST. PAUL, CHICAGO and the EAST.
OVERLAND....Leaves Seattle 4:00 p.m.
" ....Arrives Seattle 10:30 a.m.
COAST LINE...Leaves Seattle 8:15 a.m.
" ...Arrives Seattle 6:15 p.m.

For further information call on or address

R. G. STEVENS, G.W.A.P.A., Seattle. J. H. ROGERS, Agt., 75 Gov't St.

Going to Chicago or Anywhere East?

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul to Duluth reads via

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

(C. ST. P., M. & O. RY.)

Three (3) First-Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria, as follows:

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 a.m.; St. Paul 8:15 a.m. Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 9 p.m., Chicago 9:55 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 6:15 p.m.; St. Paul, 6:55 p.m., except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express, has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 p.m., St. Paul 8:10 p.m. Daily. Pacific Northwestern Limited. Has Wagner Private Compartment and Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee. Breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:30 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 a.m.

For Illustrated Folder FREE descriptive of Splendid Train Service via This Line, to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth, Ashland, as well as to Milwaukee and Chicago. Call on your Home Agent or Address

T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.
W. H. MEAD, General Agent, 102 Washington Street, Portland, Ore.
F. W. PARKER, Commercial Agent, 606 First Avenue Seattle.

Margherita.

Margherita's head was small and shapely, her hair fine and silky like the hair that is supposed to be nourished by the blue blood.

But there was no blue blood in Margherita's veins. At least, if there was it had never been boasted of in her family. The blood that tingled to red the olive of her cheek was warm, rich blood, such blood as the honest Italian peasantry women delight to keep pure.

There was a touch of yellow in her hair that just saved it from being black as night, and gave to it little hints of gold when the sunlight fell on it here and there. This she owed to the Saxon blood of her mother; all the black was the father's.

How shapely her figure! And her hands—her hands were very small. Pedro had often noticed, in spite of much hard work in the gardens.

The gold in the hair Pedro had also long ago noted, and the fine set of the small head on the straight young neck.

Perhaps he noted it all more particularly this bright summer afternoon than he ever had before.

There had come a change into Margherita's life, and she was telling him about it.

Had a stranger chanced along the road just then, past the little house with its great gardens that lay just outside the town, he would have cast more than a careless glance at the young couple who stood at the gate.

The girl wore a blue calico dress, cut round at the neck and with sleeves that fell loose to just below the elbow. Resting her elbows on the top piece of the gate and her chin in her palms, the sleeves fell away and left her slim, rounded arms bare almost to the shoulder.

The young man stood outside the closed gate and gazed earnestly down into the girl's laughing face.

"He is as handsome as the girl is," the passing stranger would have commented. "Just as dark, and unmistakably a child of the sunny clime."

Pedro's gardens were but a bit of a way from those of Margherita's father. His lettuce was always the crispest and greenest, and his celery was famed the country round. Margherita often helped him tie it up into bunches, and the celery went away to market with a merry girl's bright laughter to season it. Pedro's cart never came back with a burden.

"You will go, then?"

And the young man's gaze travelled across the wide slope of Margherita's father's green garden until it rested on the turret-like end of a big house that just peeped up over the brow of the hill and between the tall trees.

"You will go up there and serve rather than— But, pshaw! What am I saying?"

Margherita looked up eagerly now into his face, as if half expecting, half hoping that she would hear him say the something she felt sure he would say some day. But it was not said. In after years, when Pedro sat alone until far into the night, he wished that it had been.

The girl's expectant look changed quickly to one of wilfulness.

"And why not? Why should I not as well serve there as here?"

"Up there there are fine ladies and—and fine men. You are pretty. You will lay by your calico dress and put on fine clothes. You'll forget about the gardens, and how to bunch celery and lettuce and—"

His dark cheeks were burning now, and he half stretched his arms out over the gate. To a girl not used to the soft and musical accent his words would have meant much, but Margherita had known him always. Why, yes, since she was a tiny child, and he not much larger, when he used to break the orange flowers from the trees and shower them down over her head in the garden of their poor but sunny home across seas.

Some day—yes, maybe, some day, when Pedro paid off all the debt on his gardens, he would ask her to be his wife. But gold was not as fast coming in America as once, when far away, they had thought. But why must she work in her father's gardens and wait—always wait? The only glimpse she had of the big, gay town was on market days, and now—now as a fine lady's maid she would perhaps see the town every day and hear the music at the balls, and, oh——

But the thought of it all made her head dizzy.

Pretty? Yes, Pedro had said so. And the fine men!

Here the spirit of coquetry seized her. But Pedro was to blame. She would never have thought of the fine men had he not something about them. What was it he had said about the fine men up at the big house and herself? But Margherita could not remember.

There were only occasional glimpses to be had of Margherita now when Pedro drove his cart of fresh green things to the back door of the big house each morning. Margherita's young mistress had long been one of Pedro's patrons, and Margherita would take care now to see that no other carts were so liberally patronized as his.

The short blue calico frock and the gay handkerchief that she used to wear over her head were gone. Instead, the trim and rounded figure was clad in a dark blue cloth gown with white lace frills at the neck and sleeves. The dark hair was tossed up in a fluffy mass at the back of the little head, and a tiny cap of lace and ribbons topped it all. In place of the stout leather shoes slim black satin slippers, with saucy bows that called attention to them, were on her feet.

The first day that Pedro saw her like this she had run down the steps all out of breath and flushed like a child, to show herself to him. She had overturned a work basket from the little table by the window where she was sitting, putting buttons on a long pair of gloves, when she espied Pedro's cart coming over the hill. The mistress had seen the flight of the little maid, and guessing the meaning of it, stooped, smilingly, and picked up the scattered buttons.

Pedro looked at the girl and sighed.

"Why do you look so, you stupid! Don't you want to see me in pretty clothes? Well, maybe there are others who would like to."

And Margherita caught hold of her skirt at each side and spread it, displaying as she did so her shapely ankles and small feet and a fluff of white lace.

Pedro sighed again and mounted his wagon seat. Margherita's eyes filled with tears.

"Pedro! Pedro!" she called after him. "You are mean! I hate you!"

But Pedro was driving away.

* * * * *

The summer days were fast passing. The gardens had grown and flourished, and there was another small sum to add to the debt which was now almost done, Pedro happily thought.

Margherita could find less time for a chat at the wagon in the morning. There was time enough in the evening, but she said she was busy getting ready to go away, to travel with her mistress abroad. "Back to Italy, Pedro; think of that!" she had exclaimed the day she had told him that her going was certain.

Slowly the days were passing for Pedro, but, oh! how fast they went for Margherita. Margherita was light-hearted, but Pedro's heart was aching. There was gossip afloat, and Margherita was the one whose name gossip whispered.

"No good will come of it," said busy Gossip. "No good will come of it. It means no good when a girl meets a man to take walks only after the sun is down, and he one who is a fine gentleman. Margherita should know better. And then she goes no more to confession. Poor Pedro! if he knew!"

And Pedro did know, though he said over and over to himself that they were busybodies who said that Margherita was seen walking alone in the moonlight with a handsome stranger.

It was one moonlit evening that Pedro, just strolling by the great house, to maybe catch a glimpse of Margherita as she would chance to flit by some window, saw two figures going along a secluded path of the wide lawn. One was Margherita's, the other that of a man, tall and young. Pedro's heart grew sick. But he had just come up to see Margherita pass a window. He would not do so mean a thing as spy. He knew that Margherita had always loved him. He could trust Margherita. She was so good and honest. But it was Margherita walking there.

* * * * *

One day there came a letter. It was written on delicate paper and bore a crest. Margherita's father walked across the now almost bare gardens to where Pedro lived. He put the letter in Pedro's hand and said not a word as he turned away.

It was from Margherita's mistress, saying Margherita had left her before the steamship sailed from New York, leaving a note behind, telling that she would be happier where she was going, and begging that no one look for her, as she would be safe. "But please send word to the folks at home," Margherita had asked, "that I will not be home for a long time."

There was a check enclosed for Margherita's last wages, which she had not asked or waited for.

How the winter came and wore away, and spring once more, with its warm sunshine, coaxed the seed in the garden to send up fresh green shoots. Pedro could never remember. But all the warm season had been good, that was certain, for the last of the debt was paid.

Next summer there would be a stall in the market for Pedro to tend, and a man to look after the gardens and the wagon. If Margherita had only waited a little longer. But it was winter now and a long time until the stall in the market would need attention, and there was plenty of time to think in the long evenings of Margherita, from whom no news had come.

"It will never come," Pedro said to himself, but he cheered the old father with the assurance that Margherita was a good girl and that in time she would send them some word; that she would never do but what was right, never fear.

* * * * *

Springtime again and a letter for Pedro. The postman who rode out that way on horseback brought it just as it was time to light the lamp and put more wood on the fire to get supper. The postman was late in his rounds that day, the roads were so muddy. The letter should have been there three hours ago, but for that.

Pedro almost snatched the letter from the man. Why did he stand there and talk? Didn't he know that maybe it was a message he had been waiting through long, weary months for, and now delayed it?

It was just a scrap of writing. It only said, "Pedro, come," and gave an address.

The roads were muddy and it was a long way to the depot, but what of that? There was a good horse in the stable, and if one travelled fast the train that left in an hour could be caught. And by midnight Pedro would be beside Margherita.

It was just midnight when a quiet-faced little sister met him at the hospital door. Pedro looked at her intently. The good woman, so used to reading anxious looks, said gently, "She still lives."

Then it was as he had feared. Maybe Margherita would die! All Pedro's impetuous haste left him, and he followed the little sister softly and on tiptoe, as though he were going where there was a sleeping child.

On a little iron bed in the tiny, spotless room, lay the girl, pale and thin. Her dark hair was cut close and clung in little rings above her forehead.

"Yes, you may speak to her. It can do no harm. She may not know you now," the sister whispered.

The strong figure of the man bent over the little cot, and "Margherita" was all he said. The girl opened her eyes.

"Pedro," she answered; "yes, it is Pedro. We were married, Pedro. You did not think we were not, did you? I am sorry. So sorry. Poor Pedro!"

The sisters drew him away. There was a sigh, a little flutter of the slender hands on the white coverlet, and the sister at the foot of the bed made the sign of the cross and said: "It is all over." But Pedro, bending down, saw that faint breaths stirred the ruffles of her nightgown, and all that night he sat by her bed. The sisters came and went, and in the morning the doctor came and said that Margherita was better; that she had slept.

Then Pedro went away. Margherita woke up and told the sisters the dream she had had. Some weeks after that she told it to Pedro and he said she had not dreamed.

Then Margherita told the story of the years that had not for either of them known happiness; of how she was tired of as a toy; of unkind treatment; of desertion and the coming of kind death to set her free—free to go back to Pedro's love and ask his forgiveness.

The lettuce and onions were sprouting high above the ground and there were wide stretches of green on every side when Margherita came back home. She had not forgotten how to bunch lettuce or celery either, and as she worked the old color and life came back into her face. The stranger who might have chanced to pass that day when she stood at the gate long ago and told Pedro that she was going up to the great house on the other side of the hill would have noticed little change in her. The blue calico dress and gay handkerchief looked just as bright as ever, and Pedro thought there was no change in the girlish face, except it might be a trifle less of laughter in the eyes. In time the tongues of the old neighbors forgot to wag, and the new neighbors coming in had many good words of praise for Pedro's thrifty wife. "He was a lucky man, very, to have a wife to turn her hand so well to helping him."—St. Louis Republic.

A little child of J. R. Hays, living near Colquitt, Ga., overturned a pot of boiling water, scalding itself so severely that the skin came off its breast and limbs. The distressed parents sent to Mr. Bush, a merchant of Colquitt, for a remedy, and he promptly forwarded Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The child was suffering intensely, but was relieved by a single application of the Pain Balm. Another application or two made it sound and well. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Windsor Salt
Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

British Columbia.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Nov. 2.—Mr. James Elnathan Smith, general manager of the Humbert expedition, said this morning: Our doings in Victoria have already been chronicled in your paper. The steamer City of Seattle could not take all our load from here, but a large cargo left in charge of my brother. We shipped from here 29 head of the finest-looking cattle I ever saw, secured in the Chilliwack valley. All go over 2,000 pounds. We also shipped a large cargo of hardware and other supplies. We had to leave 19 cattle for next trip. The cattle were rounded up by Thomas Dunn, who looked after our outfitting here. We will take 100 head of choice cattle from here next trip. We are prepared to feed our cattle ten pounds of hay per day until we kill them.

In speaking of the rough trip, Mr. Smith said: "Winter travel in uncivilized sections is a comparatively old story to me. In 1857 and 1858 I headed a party through the Hudson Bay territory with the object of finding out a northern route to the Fraser river mining camps. We made the trip in winter. We arrived at Selkirk, now Winnipeg, and sold our wagons and pushed on as far as Edmonton House. They told us there that the natives could not find a pass, so that it was no use trying. We finally crossed by Kootenay Pass, sleeping in the open on frozen ground. So you see I am no tenderfoot."

Mr. Nosse, Japanese consul for Canada, said to-day: It is quite true I am leaving Vancouver for Chicago in about three weeks. My successor will be Mr. Shimezu, formerly acting consul here, who is to be promoted to the position of consul for all Canada. Mr. Shimezu was assistant Japanese minister at Honolulu. He will arrive by next boat. Some time ago money was appropriated by the Japanese government for the establishment of a consulate at Chicago; but although my name was mentioned, Japan was anxious to do nothing that might be construed as a slight to Canada, and the matter was deferred as long as possible. The committee on foreign affairs, however, had to report on what had been done regarding the establishment of numerous consulate agencies, among them the Chicago agency, and I have at last been instructed to proceed thither. It is of course decidedly in the nature of a promotion for me. My field is more important.

It has also been decided by the government to establish an agency in Montreal, with a sub-agency here, and it was first suggested that Mr. Shimezu come here and I be sent to Montreal. This scheme has been deferred for the present, as there are so many posts to fill of a similar nature that there appears for the moment to be a scarcity of suitable men to fill them.

HAD NEWS FOR HER.

He Surprised the Woman Who Was a Member of Many Clubs.

"I tell you it ain't safe for a man to leave home nowadays," grumbled the man on the corner to another man. "Since my wife got mixed up with so many clubs—art clubs, literary clubs, musical clubs, kindergarten coteries, and the like, she has so much to talk about to other women that she actually forgets that she has any domestic responsibilities. My wife told me last night that she was sitting in our library early in the morning, deeply immersed in club conversation with an intimate friend and heard the door bell ring. She knew that the cook was very busy and the second maid was out on an errand, but she was so absorbed in her club talk that she decided not to answer the bell herself. Again it rang with some emphasis, so then she went to the shutters and looked out, only to see at the door the back of a roughly-dressed man. She concluded that he was only a peddler or a beggar and went back to her profoundly intellectual friend. A third time the door-bell rang and this time with energetic and sustained violence.

"'Goodness, hear that man,' my wife said to the other club lady; 'Nora is out and I'll have to go and see what he wants, or he will break the bell.' So to the door she hastened, feeling very indignant with the peddler who was so persistently disturbing her peace. She opened the door prepared to discharge a volley of rebuke on the man's head, but forgot all about it when he said excitedly:

"'Well, missus, yaid better be answerin' this bell—I came in to tell yer that the back part o' yer house is on fire.'"—Detroit Free Press.

MUCH SWEETER THAN SUGAR.

The newly discovered chemical substance, sugarine, or benzol-sulfinid, is likely to have an important influence upon commerce in several directions. Unlike saccharine, which never became very popular, sugarine contains none of the obnoxious para acid. It is a chemically pure substance, 600 times as sweet as sugar, and yet obtainable at one-twelfth the cost.

FROM THE DARK CONTINENT.

Many people who have heard of the wonderful Kola plant have made inquiries as to its source of supply. This plant grows on the Couno river in Africa, and was discovered by Stanley some years ago. The natives use it medicinally for various complaints. Dr. Clark has found that by combining an extract of Kola nuts with other vegetable extracts the compound will effect a permanent cure in asthmatic cases. Clark's Kola Compound is now recognized to be the only permanent remedy for this most dreaded disease. This remedy has recently been tried in the Provincial Home in Kamloops for asthma in advanced stages with wonderful results. All druggists sell it.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Done, one pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

No. 278.

A BY-LAW.

To Further Amend the Buildings By-Law and the Street By-Law to Amend the Buildings By-Law Amendment By-Law, 1892, and for the Removal of Verandahs.

Whereas it is deemed expedient to further amend the Buildings By-law and the Street By-law and to amend the Buildings By-law Amendment By-law, 1892, and to compel the removal of all existing verandahs erected on or projecting over any sidewalk, and to prohibit and prevent the erection of any such verandahs.

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. Section 30 of the Buildings By-law is hereby amended by striking out the word "verandah" in the 5th line thereof, by striking out the word "verandah" in the 13th line thereof and by striking out the word "verandah" in the 19th line thereof.

2. Section 2 of the Buildings By-law Amendment By-law, 1892, is hereby repealed and the following is enacted in lieu thereof:

(2) No alteration shall be made to any existing wooden building within the fire limits of the Municipality, either in the way of repairs or otherwise, unless the authority in writing of the Fire Wardens and Building Inspector for the time being of such municipality, for such alteration be first obtained.

3. Section 10 of the Street By-law is hereby repealed.

4. Section 31 of the Street By-law is hereby repealed.

5. Every verandah now in or upon or projecting over any street or public sidewalk, footpath or sidewalk allowance within the said fire limits of the municipality shall be forthwith removed by the owner, lessee, or occupier of the building to which such verandah is attached or belongs.

6. It shall be lawful for any officer of the Corporation when so directed by the Municipal Council to pull down and remove any post, verandah or other structure in or upon or projecting over any street or public sidewalk, footpath or sidewalk allowance within the municipality and such pulling down and removal shall be done and be made at the expense of the owner thereof or of the person claiming the ownership or use therof (if known to the Council) and any such verandah which has been heretofore erected within the said fire limits may be so removed without any previous notice, but no such verandah which has been heretofore lawfully erected outside the said fire limits shall be so removed until twelve months' notice in writing has been given to the owner or occupier or the agent, for the absent owner of the building to which the veranda is attached to remove it; and no such post or other structure (not being a veranda) which has been at any time erected in accordance with the By-Laws, for the time being in force shall be removed until one month's notice in writing has been given to the person claiming the ownership or use thereof (if known as such to the Council) to remove the same.

7. No person shall hereafter erect or cause or permit to be erected any veranda upon or over any street, public sidewalk, footpath or sidewalk allowance.

8. This By-Law may be cited as the "Buildings By-Law and Street By-Law Amendment By-Law 1897"

Passed the Municipal Council the 11th day of October, 1897.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council this 25th day of October, 1897.

(L.S.) CHAS. E. REDFERN,
Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 25th day of October A.D. 1897, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this yb-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
oct28 C.M.C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we have deposited with the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and the Registrar General of Titles, Victoria, B. C., plans and descriptions of site of works proposed to be constructed by the Victoria Chemical Company, Limited, of Victoria aforesaid, in Victoria harbor immediately fronting the said Company's works and further, that we have, on behalf of the said Company, applied to the Governor in Council for approval thereof.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 26th day of October, 1897.

MARTIN & LANGLEY,
43 Government street, Victoria, B.C.
Solicitors for the Applicants.
oct27-1m

NOTICE

is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer unto Nicholas Orth of the retail liquor licenses now held in respect to Rock Bay Hotel, corner of Bridge and Work streets, in the City of Victoria, and also for ratification of the temporary transfer of said licenses unto Alex. Cameron and J. C. Voss, respectively.

Dated this eleventh day of October, 1897.

GEO. BARNETT.
ALEX. SIMPSON.
oct11-1m

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Clean! Truthful! Wideawake!

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GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Continued from page 1.

particulars respecting the Stickeen river, how long it is open for navigation, etc. A man had also been sent to examine the Hootalinqua river. Mr. Sifton could not say what route would be selected or what the Dominion government would spend in opening it up. This he could say, however, that he shared his colleagues' wish to open the country by an all-Canadian route. (Applause.) He hoped that the province would have a representative in the cabinet before long, but in the meantime, as the representative in the cabinet of the great western country, he would do all he could to provide transportation facilities. What was needed was cheap and convenient transportation, without which mining could not be carried on in that country. One-half of the goods had been ruined in transportation last year and two thousand horses had died. The same thing would occur next spring if the rush was repeated. A good summer route open for four or five months would be sufficient as far as getting in supplies.

Hon. Mr. Sifton expressed no opinion in regard to matters outside of his department which were touched upon in the address, but would lay them before the ministers upon his return to Ottawa. He fully shared in the desires of Victoria's business men that the outfitting trade of that district should be controlled by Canadians. From information he had received, he believed a large number would go in in the spring, and the trade would consequently be of great importance. So far as the customs duties were concerned, the law would be strictly and literally enforced at the posts. A post would be established on the Dalton trail; one has already been established at Tagish lake and one would be established on the Hootalinqua river for the Stickeen route. These posts would be in charge of customs officers backed by the Mounted Police. He would not, in the absence of the minister of customs, make a statement in respect to the 100 pounds exemption; this was simply a temporary arrangement for last season. Victorians, however, could rely upon it that it was not likely to be allowed after the 1st of January next.

The work of the Mounted Police was partly to establish posts from Tagish lake to Dawson City for a mail service. These posts will be extended along the Stickeen route when that route is opened up. He was not decided in his opinion as to granting miners' licenses. At present it was not required under the Dominion law, and if carried out might not work as some expected. A demand would at once arise for the issuance of licenses at all the posts in the country and at the threshold of the country. Many of the miners, therefore, would wait until their arrival in the northern country before taking out their licenses. However, he had the matter under consideration and was inclined to consider it favorably.

The establishment of a mint was a national question, in regard to which the views of the meeting would be considered; but, being a national question, eastern people will also expect to be considered. It was a matter that would have to be settled.

The minister assured the meeting that arrangements would be made for the transportation of gold and the establishment of banks in the country. Before leaving the east he had met the bankers and arranged that one of the banks would establish branches at different points in the Yukon, and one of the inducements held out to the bankers was that the government would be responsible for the transportation of gold out of the district. It was also understood that the bank establishing branches under government auspices would take the gold at a fair value and give bills of exchange on any chartered bank in Canada.

It was the policy of the government to impose a royalty on the output of the mines, and there was no immediate probability of this being abrogated. Practical experience had shown that miners could not work claims that were not contiguous, so it would be necessary to change the regulations as to the reservation of alternate claims. The claims might be reserved en bloc, the miners' claims to be left contiguous. In these matters he would have the benefit of the advice of Mr. Ogilvie, who probably knew more about the country than any other man.

He had made a study of the Alaska boundary question, and although at first he found it very complicated, the questions at issue were very simple and were narrowed down to a few points. He had with him Mr. King, the British commissioner on the boundary dispute. No man in Canada knew more about the dispute than did Mr. King. They had been together for five weeks and had many conversations on the subject. It was an old saying that when two parties are disputing it did not do to be too anxious to settle. Canada was desirous of having a fair settlement. They did not want more than they were entitled to, but at the same time they would not give anything away. Probably the United States thought Canada wanted more than she was entitled to. The late government had done all they could to bring about a settlement of this question; the United States, however, were not disposed to go to the expense that they thought necessary to arrive at a thorough understanding. That had delayed the settlement. Now the delay was caused by their inability to agree. They would shortly have an all-Canadian route to the Yukon, which would do away with the necessity of hurrying up a settlement of the boundary dispute.

Mr. McKenna, one of the most competent civil service officials, had been here for some time endeavoring to arrive at a settlement with the provincial government in respect to the removal of the Songhees reserve from Victoria. They had not arrived at a settlement, but he had an engagement to meet Hon. Mr. Turner and his colleagues before he left for Ottawa. All the questions contained in the address would receive his personal attention, and he would lay them before his colleagues. He thanked the meeting for the cordial reception and would carry away very pleasant recollections of his meeting with Victoria's business men.

Mr. D. R. Ker expressed the pleasure that it gave Victorians to meet Hon. Mr. Sifton, especially as he had been looking into the question of the Yukon trade. It was very satisfactory to have the assurance of the minister that no exemption from duty would be allowed after the end of the year. It was understood here why the exemption was made last year and no objection was made to it. It was not known then, however, what use was to be made of the the action of the government; unscrupulous papers in the United States misrepresenting it to draw trade from the Canadian cities. The repeal of the exemption clause would do much to bring the trade to Canada, and why should it not be a Canadian trade? With the exception of bacon—and that will in time be supplied by the province of Manitoba—all the goods sold here are of Canadian manufacture, and easterners, as well as westerners, benefit by the rush to the Yukon.

Mr. Ker referred to the statement of the minister that a customs post was to be established on the Hootalinqua river, and pointed out the necessity for having posts on the Stickeen river; otherwise a large amount of American goods would be smuggled into the Cassiar country.

Hon. Mr. Sifton explained that what he intended to say was that one or more posts would be established on the Stickeen river, and one on the Hootalinqua river, the latter to intercept any goods that might get past the posts on the Stickeen river.

Mr. Ker said the explanation was very satisfactory. He was pleased to hear that the minister recognized the necessity of British Columbia having cabinet representation. It was impossible for men who did not know the ins and outs of the country to be acquainted with its necessities.

Mr. C. T. W. Piper brought up the question of an alien labor law, pointing out that a British subject could not take up a claim on the American side.

Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt brought up the question of issuing licenses. A two-fold object, he said, would be gained by this. The men would have to come into Canada to get their licenses, and Canadians would get some of their trade, the government deriving a revenue from their licenses which would enable them to open up and administer the country. He advised the minister to bring it up at the conference which he was to hold with the provincial government, who found no difficulty in collecting licenses in British Columbia.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P., referred at some length to the sealing question, contending that the Canadian sealers must be given a fair show. A large amount of money was invested in this industry; many men were employed, and the outfitting of the schooners meant much for Victoria. A studied attempt was being made to undo the Paris award. Before the commission appointed to settle the claims of the sealers had made their award, they found the United States government sending around the world to endeavor to undo what had been consummated at Paris. The Canadian sealers wished to go into Behring sea and carry on a legitimate business. It was an open sea and British vessels had a perfect right there. They recognized that some regulations were necessary, but the United States was trying to snuff them out without any compensation. He was sure that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would do all he could to protect the sealers at the conference to be held at Washington; he simply brought this matter up now to secure the influence of Hon. Mr. Sifton in backing up the wishes of the sealers. The sealers were subjected to too much searching; the officers of the American cutters boarding the schooners, not only once or twice, but several times, and each time turned their skins upside down and left them for the men to repack and re-salt. The Canadian government should not countenance this. As to the Songhees reserve question [illegible] agreed that the Indians should be fairly dealt with. He hoped that Mr. Sifton would put the finishing touches on the negotiations and settle the matter. There was extreme necessity for the establishment of a mint in Canada; he hoped in Victoria. At present the gold goes to San Francisco; there was no reason why it should not come here and Canada be benefited by it. He wished to emphasize the necessity for a representative from British Columbia in the cabinet, and he hoped that Mr. Sifton would use his endeavors to bring it about. Mr. Sifton was a western man, but he was not far enough west for British Columbia. He hoped that he would do the province the honor of paying more frequent and longer visits.

Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., thought it right and proper that those objecting to the imposition of a royalty and the reservation of alternate claims should give expression to their views while the minister was present.

Mr. R. H. Hall, although not a miner himself, had heard many miners express their views on this particular question. The raising of revenue by royalty was unpopular, would work a hardship, and would be most difficult to collect. It would be very difficult to get the miners to give figures as to the output of their claim. One claim might be immensely rich, and the owner could afford to pay royalty; others might simply pay wages. The miners would sooner pay a tax for the privilege of mining. The government must have a revenue, but the best way to raise it was by license and record fees.

Ex-Mayor Grant suggested that a reciprocal arrangement be arrived at between the two governments for allowing pack horses to pass over the Skagway trail without the payment of duty. He objected to the regulations for the imposition of a royalty and the reservation of alternate claims. The miners, he contended, should be more leniently dealt with.

Hon. Mr. Sifton in reply said that he could not express an opinion as to any changes which might be made in the regulations, but there was no doubt that some of the details would have to be changed. Mr. Ogilvie reported that the condition in the Yukon were different from those existing in any other mining country. The British Columbia regulations, therefore, would apply to the Yukon. He was not set in his views, and was studying under men who were thoroughly acquainted with the country. It would cost considerable to open up the country, but he recognized that when the placers ran out there would be quartz mining, making the trade to a large extent a permanent one. In making these large expenditures, the government has to meet the views of the people in the east, showing them that there would be some returns for their money.

Mr. Earle said the manner in which Mr. Sifton had taken hold of this question was an assurance that he would do all he could for the Yukon country and for British Columbia. The expense of opening up the country would be paid by the revenue derived from the trade. It was not necessary to exact from the miners a large percentage of their output. The miners were willing to pay a tax, but they objected to such an exorbitant one. Other revenue would give all the money necessary for opening up and administering the district. He was pleased that the minister was so fully in line with the views expressed in the address from the board of trade, and on these vital questions he would not meet with much opposition from him. It was the desire of Mr. Sifton to develop the great western country. He was known as a man of great energy and prompt action, which was the kind of man wanted. He moved a vote of thanks to the minister.

Mayor Redfern said that it was a source of gratification to find that the minister was in harmony with the people of British Columbia on most of the subjects touched in the address. If the royalty regulation was not abrogated he hoped it would be greatly modified. The reservation of alternate claims was unjust and unworkable, and the imposition of an excessive royalty was outrageous, and its collection would be attended with considerable expense, whilst a moderate royalty would be paid without opposition or evasion. The statement of Mr. Sifton that the trade would be a permanent one was an argument against the high royalty. He seconded the vote of thanks to the minister, which was carried with a cheer.

LETTERS STOPPED IN TIME.

People Who Are Saved From the Result of Hasty Action.

"The tears were streaming from her eyes like spray from the Yerkes fountain," said a clerk in the inquiry division of the post office at Chicago to a reporter of the Inter Ocean, laughing at the memory of the stout, florid woman who rushed in one hot afternoon with the plaintive wail, 'Stop my letter; give me my letter to the old country!'

"That letter," the man went on, "was dropped somewhere within the city limits, and was mixed in with some 2,000,000 other letters, yet she wanted us to get it for her, bounce out of my chair like a rubber ball out of a tennis racquet, snatch up that particular epistle, and come running back breathless and hand it to her. Now, the facts are that the government does not permit the stopping of a letter that has left the writer's hands unless it is important that it should be done. It makes an enormous amount of extra work. Here is a blank that must be filled out, stating the box in which the letter was dropped, the time, the address, and the reason why the request for recovery is made. That reason sometimes discloses some very interesting and romantic facts, but, of course, most of the letters are stopped for the business houses about town. When we asked the red-faced Niobe what her reason was, she boo-hooed, 'Me an' my man had some troubles, 'n' I wrote to my fader for money to go home, but my man and me have made up, and I would not have that letter go for a tousand dollar.' We got that letter for her.

"There was another, a young woman who rushed in here during the opera season, and when she had caught a little breath she said she wanted a letter she had addressed to Peoria, Ill.—there were some $5 opera tickets in it that she wanted to use that night. She had had a letter written to her family, and, thinking there might be a postscript to add, had not sealed it. She bought her seats to 'Tannhauser' and left the window with her purse, her letter and her tickets in her hand. The open envelope was so inviting a place for the tickets that she thought she would carry them there, but just as soon as she saw a letter box it was like a red rag to a bull. She sealed the envelope and posted it, tickets and all, and it was hours before she remembered what she had done, and then came down to us for help. We got her tickets, too.

"Young women who have 'reconsidered' a proposal or who regret a hasty note, like the men, blushingly confide their troubles to us, and we have prevented more than one broken heart.

"Sometimes the letters have left our hands and we have to telegraph to catch them, which is done at the person's expense. We have more than once cabled to Berlin and St. Petersburg to head off a billet-doux or some request from an impatient and petulant son for a check. A scion of a noble German house came in here to implore us to prevent the delivery of a demand for money, written, I fancy, in a tone that, in the light of recent remittances, would endanger his inheritance. There is some mighty interesting reading among the blanks requesting letters stopped, all of which are sent on to Washington."

ANCIENT FLORIDIAN POTSHERD.

A small potsherd, engraved with curious figures, taken from an ancient Indian mound in the vicinity of Tarpon Springs, Fla., is, according to a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, one of the rarest finds of the Cushing archaeological expedition, which carried on extensive excavations and explorations both in Northern and Southern Florida throughout the winter and spring of 1895-96.

But, wonderful as may seem this quaint world-myth carving, its deep cosmical significance would go unread but for Lieutenant Cushing's remarkable interpretation, which is as follows:

From time immemorial the American Indians have worshiped the Spirits of the Four Winds. According to the mythology of certain of their races, the universe is one vast plateau, elevated at the four corners, whence breathe in upon the central earth the four Great Spirits of the North Wind, the East Wind, the South Wind and the West Wind. In the drawing the lines of the diversified square represent the imaginary boundaries of the universe, and if the figure be looked at as a diamond the cardinal points of the compass will at once become evident, the inpointing arrows showing the directions of the four winds. The ellipsoid figure shows the earth—the centre of the universe. The darkened portion is the night of the earth, while the lightened half is day, the arrow passing over it marking the course of the sun. The symbolism is thus complete.

A glance at the carving suggests at least one salient fact, namely, that these ancient mythologists recognized beyond the circular form of the earth, perhaps taking their cue from the vast sea-girt horizon that swept in glimmering distance far out beyond their wave-washed shores. This, however, would not argue a knowledge on their part of the earth's globular form.

The bit of pottery on which was carved this memory of a by-gone race is many centuries old, and from its slightly convex form and general features is evidently a fragment from what was originally a sacred water vase, such as was commonly in use in the ceremonial rites of its early possessors.

The sherd now reposes among the relics of the Cushing collection in the museum of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

ELECTRIC FIRE ENGINES.

Car Designed Which Will Make Better Time Than Horses.

An electric car for fire engines has been introduced by Springfield, Mass., manufacturers, which is spoken well of. The car consists of two motor trucks supporting between them a platform large enough to hold a regulation fire engine. The extreme length is 30 feet 10½ inches, greatest width 8 feet 6½ inches, and height of car floor above the track 9¼ inches. The total weight, including trucks and suspended floor, is 14,000 pounds. The car can be propelled by motors mounted upon the axles, as is customary at present, or it may be drawn by an electric locomotive, or an electric car can be impressed in an emergency. To load on a fire engine the side channel beams are released from the front truck and lowered until the front end of the truck rests upon the ground. The forward truck is then run ahead out of the way, the engine backed into place and drawn on the platform by a winch on the after truck. The front truck is then run back to its former position and the channels raised to place by a windlass. In the course of a recent test it was demonstrated that the car could be run into position, uncoupled, the engine loaded on and all made ready for a trip in two and a quarter minutes. Better time was made in unloading, only one and a quarter minutes being required to detach the forward truck and hitch the horses ready for a run.

"I see that former minister to Constantinople, Colonel Terrell, of Texas, has returned to this country," observed Pete Amsterdam.

"Well, guess his wife is glad that he's out of harem's way," was the remark of Mrs. Pete Amsterdam, who has her opinion of men in general, and Pete in particular.—New York World.

CABLE BRIEFS.

London, Nov. 3.—The British ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, has been instructed to ascertain the views of the government of the United States in regard to the reciprocity treaty with the West Indies.

The Same... Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer 50 years ago. In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances add speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—*50 years of cures.* Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the [illegible] "[illegible]," he said, "God might have made a better berry, but doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the *same old plant* that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. *It* has not been bettered. And since *we* make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the *same old sarsaparilla* because it works the *same old cures.* It's the sovereign blood purifier, and—*it's Ayers.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, we intend to apply for a transfer of the license held by the late Charles Pagden, for the sale of wines and liquors on the premises known as the Hall Saloon Fort street, to W. Harrison and A. W. Barnett, executors of the late William Cowling.

GEORGE JAQUES.
JAMES D. ROBINSON,
Executors of the late C. Pagden.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next session, for a transfer of the license issued to Henry Noble at the premises known as the Commercial Hotel, situate on Douglas street, in the City of Victoria, to myself.

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A Quart of Sanford's Premium Fluid at 60c.
A Quart of Sanford's Combined Writing and Copying Fluid at 75c.
A Pint of Library Paste at 50c.
A 1,000 or more Envelopes at from 75c. per 1,000.
And a Box of Esterbrook's N. S., Blackstone, Relief, Chancellor, Judges' Quill, Falcon, or Pacific Railroad Pens, at 65c. per box.

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